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New Yorkers demonstrating against pro-Khomeini Iranians in front of the Islamic Center in Queens on Tuesday night.

U.S. Stresses Limited Nuclear War In Sharp Shift on Military Strategy

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (NYT)

The Carter administration has adopted a new nuclear war strategy that would give priority to striking military targets in the Soviet Union rather than destroying cities and industrial complexes, government officials said yesterday.

In essence the revised nuclear policy, the officials disclosed, requires U.S. forces to be able to undertake small-scale nuclear strikes against military facilities in the Soviet Union, including missile bases and troop concentrations. It also calls for a capacity to imperil Soviet political leaders in the underground shelters in time of war.

The strategy, approved last week by President Carter after almost four years of quiet, internal debate, stands in stark contrast to the policy of the 1960s, which relied on the threat of the mutual destruction of U.S. and Soviet cities to deter a major war. As described by officials, the new policy reflects the strengthened view within the Defense Department and among White House national security aides that in the face of increasing Soviet nuclear power, the threat of all-out retaliation against Russian cities has lost much of its earlier credibility.

According to this view, Mr. Carter is said to have signed a document known as Presidential Directive 59, which asserts that the best way to prevent a major conflict with Moscow is to obtain the capability to wage a prolonged, but limited nuclear war. Government specialists maintain that the Soviet Union has long been committed to acquiring a so-called "war-fighting" nuclear capability.

Officials said that while the shift in strategy stirred an intense and lengthy debate among strategic experts, Mr. Carter's new directive was strongly supported by Secretary of Defense Harold Brown and by Zbigniew Brzezinski, his national security adviser. They said that neither the State Department nor the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was involved in formulating the new strategy.

Nuclear targeting policy has long been a sensitive issue among military specialists in and out of government because it influences the size of defense budgets and even the likelihood of war between Washington and Moscow. In its platform approved last month in Detroit, the Republican Party endorsed a "clear capability to destroy military targets" and some officials believe that the new administration policy will aid Mr. Carter in the forthcoming presidential campaign.

At the same time, officials expect the policy to come under heavy at-

tack from the liberal wing of the Democratic Party and aides said that an announcement of it had been postponed until after next week's Democratic convention in New York. Mr. Brown, they said, is now scheduled to unveil the strategy in a speech at the U.S. Naval War College in Newport, R.I., at the end of the month.

The concept of threatening military targets rather than cities with nuclear weapons is criticized by some analysts because, in their view, it could make a nuclear war more likely. They assert that if both

Washington and Moscow obtain a "first strike" capability against each other's military forces, the pressures for both sides to launch their missiles in a severe crisis would become enormous.

High Cost Cited

Critics of "limited war" nuclear strategies also maintain that they require much larger and more sophisticated forces to carry them out. In addition to a new \$34-billion mobile missile, they contend that the United States would be forced to spend billions on a new submarine-

launched rocket able to hit military targets as well as new reconnaissance and communications gear to allow the Pentagon to engage in precision nuclear warfare.

Administration officials asserted that giving U.S. forces the capacity to undertake "limited" nuclear strikes against Soviet military facilities would lessen the likelihood of a major war because it would deter Moscow, in any future crisis, from launching pinpoint nuclear attacks of its own.

"The whole point is to deter," said one official. "There is no question that we need the capacity to destroy Soviet cities and industry. But as the Soviet Union has achieved the ability to threaten our land-based missiles and other strategic forces, we have concluded that we need a similar capability."

However, several officials said that the presidential directive would require an upgrading of existing U.S. nuclear forces. In particular, they said the policy could not be carried out without the Air Force's proposed new mobile missile, the MX, and associated improvements in military command, control and communications capabilities.

Equipped with 10 multiple warheads each, the Air Force's 200 MX missiles would be designed to survive any Soviet "first strike" attack and to retaliate against Russian rocket silos and other military targets.

Initiated in 1977

Although officials said that the effort to revise nuclear policy was initiated by Mr. Brzezinski early in 1977, Mr. Carter and other senior officials, in public statements, gave little indication that a substantial shift in nuclear strategy was under way. In an interview with The New York Times before entering the White House, Mr. Carter said in 1976 that he did not believe that it was possible for Washington and Moscow to fight a "limited" nuclear war.

Later, in his State of the Union speech in January, 1979, Mr. Carter said "our deterrent is overwhelming" and added that "just one of our relatively invulnerable Poseidon submarines — comprising less than 2 percent of our total nuclear force — carries enough warheads to destroy every large and medium-size city in the Soviet Union."

But officials reported that during the last three years, Mr. Brown, Mr. Brzezinski and other senior national security aides gradually reached the conclusion that Moscow did not accept Washington's concept of mutual deterrence and that the United States needed to be able to fight a small-scale nuclear war, a conflict that would not necessarily lead to the wholesale devastation of both sides' cities.

Officials said the policy finally adopted by Mr. Carter contained the following changes in nuclear policy:

• Priority in nuclear targeting is given to Soviet military forces and the country's political leadership. While an official stressed that U.S. missiles and bombers would still be able to destroy Soviet cities and industry, he said that special emphasis would be placed on threatening "the targets the Soviet leadership values most — its military forces and its own ability to maintain control after a war starts."

In order to attack military targets and Soviet civilian and military leaders in underground bunkers, the official said, the United States needed highly accurate systems such as the MX rocket and new air and ground-launched Cruise missiles.

• The possibility of fighting a prolonged nuclear war, lasting weeks and even months, is emphasized. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Manpower Minister Edgar Tekere before his arrest.

Mugabe Minister Charged In White Farmer's Killing

By Jay Ross

SALISBURY, Aug. 6 (WP)

Manpower Minister Edgar Tekere was arrested today and charged with the murder of a white farmer. The affair is bound to severely test the fledgling Zimbabwean government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

A terse police announcement simply said that Mr. Tekere and "several other persons have been taken into custody and will appear before the courts in due course" on charges of murdering the farmer, Gerald Adams, 68, on Monday.

Under Zimbabwe law, Mr. Tekere, the third-ranking leader in Mr. Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front, must remain in jail until his trial, for which no date was set. In a departure from normal practice, Mr. Tekere was charged in a private

hearing by a magistrate who was not identified.

Mr. Tekere is one of the heroes of the 15-year struggle to end white-minority domination in Zimbabwe, formerly Rhodesia, and has been outspoken in accusing the government of acting too slowly in dismantling white privilege.

His arrest could cause a split in Mr. Mugabe's party, because Mr. Tekere has considerable following in his position as secretary-general. In addition, Mr. Tekere is believed to have a strong following among the organization's 25,000 former guerrillas now restively living in assembly camps awaiting demobilization or assignment to the new national army.

Some of the guerrillas who sup-

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Saudis, Iraq Issue Warning on Jerusalem

BEIRUT, Aug. 6 (NYT)

Saudi Arabia and Iraq issued a joint announcement today that they will break off diplomatic and economic relations with any country that may recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital, and called on governments with embassies there to remove them or suffer the consequences.

A joint communique, issued at the end of two days of talks by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein with King Khalid in the Saudi summer resort of Ta'if, termed the Israeli law on Jerusalem a grave turning point in the Middle East situation.

The two countries, the Middle East's largest oil exporters, declared also that they will undertake joint efforts to close Arab ranks in order to ensure solidarity against "this new Zionist aggression."

The analysts saw particular im-

portance in the announcement that efforts will be exerted to end inter-Arab differences. It came amid speculation that Saudi Crown Prince Fahd is planning an Arab tour later this month for this purpose.

The communique, which was broadcast by the state-controlled Saudi radio station and monitored in Beirut, said joint Arab and Islamic action to counter the Israeli move on Jerusalem will be sought. The action was not spelled out, however.

Strong Reaction

The common Saudi-Iraqi stand is the latest in Arab strong reaction to the law enacted by the Israeli Knesset (parliament) last week that proclaimed a united Jerusalem the eternal capital of the Jewish state.

"This is a new Zionist aggression aimed against all the Arabs and Moslems and against their religious sentiment," the communique said.

Mr. Hussein's sudden visit to Saudi Arabia was the first by any Iraqi president since the pro-Western monarchy was overthrown in Baghdad 22 years ago. It consolidated good relations that have existed between socialist Iraq and conservative Saudi Arabia for the past two years, when Baghdad appeared to be drifting away from cooperation with the Soviet Union and moving closer to conservative Arab regimes.

The communique said the two Arab states will strengthen bilateral relations in all fields. Analysts in Beirut said the threat by the two Arab states to break ties is aimed at

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Iranians Released in U.S. After Giving Their Names

By Donnell Nunes
and Ron Shaffer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (WP)

192 Iranian demonstrators in Otisville, N.Y., and at a federal facility in Manhattan were released last night after they broke a three-day hunger strike and gave U.S. immigration agents their names.

Immigration and Naturalization Service's decision to release the strikers after Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini came after U.S. immigration officials verified that the protesters had given their correct names, and that they were in the United States legally.

The release removes what in recent days had become a chief propaganda claim by Ayatollah Khomeini — that the jailed Iranian demonstrators were no different from the American hostages who

were seized Nov. 4 in Tehran and that the Iranians here were being tortured in the New York jails.

In its review of the names of the protesters and their claims to be living in the United States legitimately, the INS said it found that only two had violated their status as aliens. Both were released after they posted bond to ensure that they would appear later at a deportation hearing.

The INS arranged for buses to pick up the Iranians at the Otisville federal prison and transport them to New York City and later, for those who wished, to Washington.

Possibly Orchestrated

Mark Lane, the New Orleans attorney representing the Iranians, said they had to be released "because they were kidnapped." He said the demonstrators held in Otisville, on the southern edge of the

Catskill Mountains, were headed for a mosque in New York City for prayer services last night.

The discovery that all of the Iranians came from outside the Washington area and that all but two were legally in the United States, combined with a report that one woman demonstrator told investigators that all had been handpicked for arrest before the demonstration, fueled law enforcement officials' fears that the demonstration had been carefully orchestrated to embarrass the United States.

Of the estimated 50,000 Iranians in the United States, about 20 percent to 25 percent are out-of-status, which means that they are here illegally, an INS official said.

Others note that none of the demonstrators carried identification when they were arrested, and that their refusal to give names, coupled

with their decision to go on a hunger strike and finally to cooperate en masse, appeared to be part of a plan.

Another attorney for the Iranians said last night that these "conspiracy theories" were the product of officials "trying to cover up their own misconduct."

"It was wrong for police to wade into [the demonstrators during the] violent July 27 demonstration in Washington, wrong to set \$250 bond, wrong for a forceful transfer to INS, wrong to keep women handcuffed and tied around the legs while their lawyers beat on the door for admittance," the attorney said.

More Demonstrations

Law enforcement officials fear the prospect of more demonstrations like the earlier one that led to the arrest of the 192 Iranians. Four more demonstrations are planned in Washington tomorrow and Friday by pro-Khomeini groups. "We're concerned that these things put us in a can't-win situation," said a senior federal law enforcement official. "They get in jail, go on a hunger strike and become martyrs. Are you drawing greater attention to them by arresting them? Are you doing what they want to do? On the other hand, it seems as if you just can't walk away from violations of the law."

[Members of one group of Iranians headed back to Washington today saying they would go straight to the White House for another demonstration, the Associated Press reported. "We'll demonstrate in front of the White House for about 10 minutes," the leader of the group said. "There will be another demonstration Friday, and maybe one on Thursday."]

Group Held in San Diego

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 6 (LAT) — Most of 32 Iranians arrested in a confrontation Monday with police at San Diego State University were refusing to identify themselves to authorities yesterday, risking deportation and preventing their immediate release from jail.

The Iranians, 30 men and two women, were arrested Monday night after failing to heed police warnings to disperse following a six-hour demonstration on the university campus. Several campus police officers were slightly injured in scuffles as the arrests were made.

A police officer said many of the Iranians were refusing to eat although several others had breakfast yesterday.

Criminal Prosecution

During this period, Billy Carter's attorneys were involved in repeated discussions with the Justice Department in an effort to resolve his case. The department several times warned Billy Carter's lawyers that the president's brother could face criminal prosecution if he refused to register as a foreign agent for Libya.

Mr. Carter and the White House have said that, aside from a brief discussion between the president and Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti on June 17, there was no contact between the White House and Justice Department concerning the investigation of Billy Carter.

The numerous contacts between Mr. Carter and Billy Carter's lawyers raise the question of whether the White House was, in effect, indirectly, and whether the White House might also have been helping devise legal strategy for Billy Carter's defense.

Mr. Carter has said that he considered the discussions with the lawyers to be proper and assumed that the president's brother had authorized them to talk with the White House. Mr. Carter said he

Foreign policy in general and

NEWS ANALYSIS

his achievements in the Middle East in particular were supposed to be Mr. Carter's strong cards in a re-election campaign that would necessarily skip over his failure to develop and put across a coherent domestic policy. The peace agreement between Egypt and Israel that he negotiated had to be seen as a towering accomplishment by any standard.

But the 1,001 tales that seem destined to tumble out about Billy Carter's Libyan adventures and the continuing efforts by Israeli politicians to drive Egyptian President Anwar Sadat into a corner on Jerusalem have made the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Many members of the Iranian students who had been jailed in the United States ended their hunger strike in Tehran's Imam Hussein Mosque on Tuesday with shouts of "God is great."

White House Still Wrestling With Issue

Questions Remain in Billy Carter Case

By Philip Taubman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (NYT)

The White House continued to wrestle with the Billy Carter controversy yesterday despite the release of a voluminous report on the case and an extended press conference, which senior officials had hoped would mute the issue.

Residential aides fielded questions throughout the day, supplying information contained in the report, which the White House acknowledged was "not definitive or final."

John Powell, the White House's secretary, said, for example, he did not immediately inform Billy Carter that Billy Carter received \$220,000 from Libya — he learned about the payment in July because he did not see reason to get the president involved in something he couldn't do anything about.

Other officials said that a general intelligence report received in March on Libyan plans to win influence inside the United States had mentioned Billy Carter by name. Analysts at the CIA connected the plan and added his name. One open question was how Billy Carter had come to be included in the intelligence report. Legal names of private citizens are supposed to be deleted from intelligence reports, however, left unresolved many of

the questions involved in the way the White House responded to Billy Carter's ties with Libya. Some of these questions were addressed but not answered definitively by the White House report. Others were raised by information disclosed in the report.

One new question raised by the White House report is whether frequent conversations between Billy Carter's lawyers and the White House counsel, Lloyd Cutler, amounted to possibly improper communication between the White House and the Justice Department about the department investigation of Billy Carter's ties to Libya.

INSIDE

The Myth of Mao

Although post-Maoist China has moved rapidly toward economic pragmatism, an explosive issue lies underneath the political surface: China is trying to decide how much of the myth of Mao it needs to hold on to.

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Oil Price Breaks

A worldwide collapse in petroleum spot prices is beginning to have an impact on the premiums that many oil-producing countries add to official selling prices.

Details, Page 7

Carter's Camp David Ace Becomes Libyan Wild Card

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON (WP) — President Carter's deep involvement in Middle East diplomacy has come whistling back at him and his political fortunes like a poison-tipped boomerang.

Foreign policy in general and

his achievements in the Middle East in particular were supposed to be Mr. Carter's strong cards in a re-election campaign that would necessarily skip over his failure to develop and put across a coherent domestic policy. The peace agreement between Egypt and Israel that he negotiated had to be seen as a towering accomplishment by any standard.

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Middle East more a source of embarrassment than of success.

One sense, Mr. Carter's campaign strategists undoubtedly still cling to a desperate hope that foreign policy can rescue their chief from his present standing in the polls. To win, they are banking on Ronald Reagan's making the kind of foreign policy flub that Gerald Ford made in 1976 when he said that Eastern Europe was independent of Soviet domination.

Vicious Circle

Such hopes look increasingly forlorn as Mr. Carter's plummeting domestic support begins to play into the international political game, making it even easier for leaders abroad to ignore or undermine those parts of his foreign policy they oppose. This, in turn, will add to the image of U.S. impotence abroad under Mr. Carter.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's refusal during the past three months to do anything

to ease the pressure on Mr. Sadat over Jerusalem has come at a time when Mr. Carter is powerless to exert any pressure on Israel.

Whatever Mr. Begin's intentions, his recent actions on Jerusalem and the West Bank are cutting the ground not only from under Mr. Sadat but also from Mr. Carter's ability to emphasize in the campaign that his main foreign policy accomplishment, the Camp David peace treaty, is alive and well.

This is likely to increase suspicions in the United States that Mr. Begin and many other Israelis would not be unhappy to see Mr. Reagan replace Mr. Carter in the White House. Mr. Carter's on-again, off-again flirtation with the Palestinian cause has already infuriated the Israelis and many American Jews.

Damage to Sadat

Mr. Sadat is also being hurt, although less seriously, by the Libya scandal in Washington. The

White House meetings with Col. Moammar Qadhafi's diplomatic representatives in Washington and the Carter family connection indirectly extend some new importance and legitimacy to the Qadhafi regime.

From Mr. Sadat's perspective, Mr. Carter must be seen as having sought help from Col. Qadhafi, the one leader whom Mr. Sadat truly believes to be criminally insane and with whom the Egyptian can never be reconciled even under the elastic terms of Arab politics.

Thus far, Mr. Sadat has publicly taken the high road on both the Libyan and Jerusalem problems, saying nothing to the former and carefully avoiding any criticism of Mr. Carter for not restraining Mr. Begin on the latter. The Egyptian media have been noticeably quiet on the Libyan case.

Soviet, Chinese Reaction

The first signs that the Libya scandal is beginning to have some effect on the standing of the

Carter administration abroad emerged when official Soviet and Chinese media informed their readers that the president's re-election chances are being affected by the uproar here.

"These days the entire country is talking about the scandalous history, with its questionable financial deals," Pravda reported in Moscow. "But the main reason for the disillusionment lies deeper. Pre-election promises are broken, and the country is gripped by economic decline, inflation and mass unemployment."

The Chinese news agency, perhaps reflecting fears by Chinese leaders that Mr. Reagan would move toward closer ties with Taiwan if elected, told readers that the "affair of Billy Carter" is attracting increasing attention as the Democratic National Convention approaches. But then it cited public opinion polls that indicated that most Americans think it is unfair to blame President Carter for his brother's behavior.

U.S. May Allow Iraq To Acquire Airliners

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (NYT) — The Carter administration said yesterday that it was considering approval of the sale of five Boeing airliners to Iraq despite that country's support for international terrorism.

The development came a week after a State Department decision not to block the sale of General Electric gas-turbine engines for use in Italian-made warships for Iraq. Both actions have aroused concern on Capitol Hill among legislators opposed to selling military equipment to countries aiding terrorists.

In compliance with a regulation ordered by Congress, President Carter named Iraq, Libya, Southern Yemen and Syria last Dec. 29 as countries that "have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism."

Once a country is designated a haven for terrorists, the Export Administration Act requires that special scrutiny be given to sales of aircraft and that Congress be notified before any sales are permitted. Congressional and State Department sources said Iraq Airlines wants to buy two Boeing 747s and three smaller 727s to augment its fleet, which includes Boeings bought before the law was enacted two years ago.

Supporter of Israel

An aide to Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., who is chairman of the Foreign Relations subcommittee on the Middle East, said the senator strongly opposed the sale, valued at about \$200 million. Sen. Stone, one of Israel's strongest supporters in the Senate, has already succeeded in winning approval of an amendment to pending foreign aid legislation barring the sale of the engines for the warships.

The United States and Iraq do

not have formal diplomatic relations, but they maintain interest sections in each other's capital. Because Iraq is a major oil exporter and has one of the largest military forces in the Gulf, the administration has tried to persuade the Iraqis to restore relations that were severed in 1967 because of the Middle East war.

David Newsom, undersecretary of state for political affairs, said in April that the United States was prepared to resume diplomatic relations. "With the growing role of our country in the area," he said, "we feel it is important that we have normal relations with every country. Our approach to Iraq, however, have not met with success."

U.S. interest in better relations with Iraq has been increased by Iraq's moves to lessen its economic and military dependence on the Soviet Union and by its continuing feud with Iran, officials said.

Growing Trade

U.S. trade with Iraq had grown substantially in recent years, despite the lack of formal trade. Last year it passed \$1 billion, with more than \$600 million in American imports, mostly oil, and \$500 million in exports, mostly agricultural products and machinery.

John Trattner, the State Department spokesman, confirmed that consultations were going on with members of Congress on the plane sale but said no decision had been made.

In recent days, Iraq has been involved in some well-publicized terrorist activities. In West Berlin on Friday, two Iraqi diplomats stationed in East Berlin were arrested on suspicion of having planned to place bombs at a rally of anti-Iraqi Kurdish students. In addition, Austria expelled two Iraqi diplomats after the bombing of the Iranian Embassy in Vienna.

Bologna Bomb Suspect Held by French Police

From Agency Dispatches

NICE, Aug. 6 — French police today arrested a suspect named by Italian police in connection with the Bologna railway station explosion that killed 76 persons Saturday.

Marco Affatigato, 22, was arrested on an international warrant from Italian authorities and was to be presented before a Nice court today, police said. A young woman whose identity was not disclosed was picked up with him, but was later released, official sources said.

Three or four other alleged rightists were arrested at the same time, French police said tonight. It was not known whether the others were also suspects in the Bologna case.

According to French and Italian authorities, survivors of the explosion have identified police portraits of Mr. Affatigato and claimed that they saw him carrying a suitcase in the second-class waiting room where investigators later found traces of explosives.

Police said he had lived in three apartments in the

northwestern section of Nice in recent months.

In July, Mr. Affatigato was sentenced in absentia by a court in Pisa to three-and-a-half years in prison for having helped in the escape of Mario Tuti, a rightist extremist convicted of killing a policeman. Mr. Tuti was arrested later in France and last Saturday was indicted in the 1974 bombing of a train between Florence and Bologna that claimed 12 lives.

Mr. Affatigato was also sought on a 1979 warrant charging him with trying to re-form the outlawed Fascist Party.

Meanwhile, in Palermo, Sicily, the chief public prosecutor was ambushed and killed tonight in what appeared to be a guerrilla attack, police said. According to reports, Gaetano Costa was hit by several bullets fired by a single gunman and died in a hospital.

In Bologna today, thousands of Italians gathered in the main square to pay tribute to the 76 people who died in the bomb blast. Many people traveled by special train and bus from Rome and Milan.

A national work stoppage of



Marco Affatigato

one hour was organized to coincide with the funeral service. All but eight coffins were removed before the funeral for private burial by families. Some of the families said they did not want anything to do with a funeral arranged by authorities who had failed to stop terrorism.

Italy's Rightist Gangs 'Prefer Massacre'

By Roland Dallas

ROME, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — Italy's neo-fascist guerrillas, suspected by authorities of having been responsible for Saturday's bombing of the Bologna railway station, have killed 132 of the more than 250 victims of extremist violence in Italy in the last 11 years.

The neo-fascist or "black" guerrillas have sometimes been overshadowed by radical leftist groups such as the Red Brigades. But they have their own left-wing.

"Unlike left-wing terrorism, which strikes at the heart of the

state through its representatives, black terrorism prefers the massacre because it promotes panic and impulsive reactions," said Premier Francesco Cossiga.

The Red Brigades attracted world attention by kidnapping and then assassinating former Premier Aldo Moro in 1978 and murdering or maiming magistrates, businessmen and police officers.

Habitual Obscurity

By contrast, the neo-fascists usually carry out minor attacks on leftists, bookshops or Communist Party branch offices or assault extreme

leftists, sometimes in revenge for attacks on their own comrades. Only occasionally do they emerge from obscurity with an action that shocks the nation.

The first major bomb attack attributed to the far right was an explosion in a bank in Milan's Piazza Fontana in 1969, in which 16 people were killed.

There were two more bomb attacks in 1974. One killed nine persons during a demonstration in the northern city of Brescia. The other left 12 persons dead on a train near Bologna.

In the Bologna explosion Saturday, 76 persons were killed and nearly 200 were injured. Despite this onslaught, it is difficult to know exactly what the neo-fascist gangs stand for, because they do not usually accompany their attacks with any coherent statement explaining their motives.

In a rare comment, one gang said in 1974 that "the Nazi flag did not die in Berlin in 1945."

By contrast, the Red Brigades have issued mimeographed bulletins calling themselves "fighting Communists," denouncing the "domination" of the multinational companies and describing their victims as "slaves of the state."

The apparent aim of the neo-fascists is the same as that of the militant left — to undermine Italian society and pave the way for their own kind of revolution. They ignore the mass demonstrations of people from every walk of Italian life against violence as a way of solving their country's problems.

Political Party

The neo-fascists have an officially recognized political party, the Italian Social Movement (MSI), which is the fourth largest in Italy but is cold-shouldered by other parties.

The MSI, which holds 30 seats in the 630-seat Chamber of Deputies and 13 seats in the 315-seat Senate, says it opposes violence.

A party spokesman, Michele Marchio, recently condemned the Bologna explosion and called for "the death penalty for terrorists, who must be considered as war criminals."

Probably the best-known of the neo-fascist is Prince Junio Valerio Borghese, the "black prince," who was accused of planning an amateur coup d'etat in December, 1970.

The "black prince" affair was followed by lower-level gang violence, starting with the Armed Revolutionary Movement, which staged a dozen attacks, mainly on railway lines, from 1970 to 1972.

They were followed in turn by several gangs — the National Vanguard, Phoenix, New Order, Black Order and National Revolutionary Front, which claimed responsibility for the 1974 train explosion. Mario Tuti, self-proclaimed boss of the front, was charged just before Saturday's Bologna explosion with taking part in the 1974 blast.

A few hours after the explosion, an anonymous telephone caller claimed to represent another neo-fascist gang, the Armed Revolutionary Nuclei (NAR), claimed responsibility for it and said: "Honor to Comrade Mario Tuti." The NAR has emerged since 1977 as the most active neo-fascist gang.

Questions Remain in Billy Carter Case

(Continued from Page 1)

kept in touch with the lawyers to be sure that Billy Carter informed them about his service as an intermediary in the hostage crisis last November, and to stay current with developments so the White House would be prepared to respond to press inquiries when the case was resolved.

No Forewarning

Other questions that remain open in the controversy include why Billy Carter called the Justice Department on June 10 to inquire about his case, only eight days after the department confirmed that he had received \$220,000 from Libya, but before department officials notified him of the discovery. The White House statement said that no one there had forewarned the president's brother.

Another question is why Henry Randolph Coleman, Billy Carter's business associate, attended the Nov. 27 meeting at the White House between Zbigniew Brzezinski,

the president's national security adviser, Billy Carter, and Ali al-Houderi, Libya's chief representative in Washington.

Other unresolved issues include: Was it proper for Mr. Brzezinski to tell Billy Carter in March about information contained in a classified intelligence report? How could both the president and the attorney general fail to tell Mr. Carter about their June 17 conversation about the Billy Carter case when Mr. Carter asked them about any White House-Justice Department contacts prior to issuance of a White House statement on July 27?

The statement did not mention the meeting. Mr. Carter reported Monday, because neither the president nor Mr. Civiletti told him about it.

Finally, there is the question of why Mr. Carter, after keeping in touch with the status of the Billy Carter case almost daily at the end of June, ceased inquiring about it when the Justice Department set a new deadline of noon on July 2 for

Billy Carter to register as a foreign agent.

On June 28 and July 1, President Carter called his brother about the case, both times after receiving notes from Mr. Cutler about the status of the case. On the morning of July 2, Mr. Cutler sent the president a third note, informing him that a deadline of noon that day had been set and that Billy Carter was meeting with his lawyers that morning.

Despite the deadline, however, Mr. Cutler, according to his statement, did not inquire about the case again until July 11. The gap raised the possibility that other White House officials might have followed up.

White House officials said yesterday that no other officials had checked on the case after the deadline passed. They said Mr. Cutler did not check because he assumed further negotiations between the Justice Department and Billy Carter would take place, and that he would be called if anything important happened.

Soviet Push Stops Revolt By Afghans

Source in India Says Army Mutiny Ended

By Tyler Marshall

NEW DELHI, Aug. 6 (LAT) — Major military operations by the Soviet Union have apparently ended a large-scale revolt within Afghanistan's beleaguered army. Western diplomats said today, but the action looks certain to deplete support for the country's unpopular Marxist regime even further.

Accounts remain sketchy of heavy fighting last week between Afghan Army units and Soviet troops in the cities of Maidan, 20 miles south of Kabul, and at Ghazni, 55 miles farther southwest, but Kabul residents have reported a sharp drop in the level of Soviet helicopter sorties from the city's major airport.

According to a Western diplomatic report reaching New Delhi, Soviet armored columns began re-entering the capital "in a steady stream" on the main road from the southwest last Friday. Russian troops and equipment continued to flow into the city until late Sunday.

"It appears the Russians have regained control of the area," said an Afghan source in recent contact with Kabul.

The heaviest fighting is said to have taken place around Ghazni, where elements of the Afghan Army's 14th armored division reportedly rebelled when the government attempted to replace its commander.

Like the vast majority of senior officers in the Afghan Army, the commander was a member of a faction within the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) that has actively tried to undermine President Babrak Karmal's regime.

Mr. Karmal launched a purge last month against the group, known as the Khalq (Masses). While he succeeded in shifting power away from Khalq Cabinet ministers and members of his own Parcham (Flag) faction in high government posts, key army units apparently refused to accept the changes.

Diplomats, citing accounts from refugees entering the capital, report that the Parchamite officer who took over the 14th division just days ago has already been replaced by an unknown captain.

While the Russians and Mr. Karmal's government appear to have quelled the army uprisings, the resistance dramatically illustrates the limits of the regime's support.

Mr. Karmal's failure to assimilate the Khalq faction into his narrowly-based regime poses even more serious manpower problems to a government already decimated by purges and defections.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Brazilian Law Makes Expulsions Possible

BRASILIA, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — A controversial government bill that could mean the expulsion of thousands of foreigners from Brazil became law today.

The law, relating to conditions of residence, empowers the government to expel any foreigner in an "irregular position" in the country, even those married to Brazilians or parents of Brazilian children.

The conservative military-led government defended the law as necessary for national security, but opposition parties and the Roman Catholic Church have criticized it as a bid to rid the country of leftist political refugees and foreign priests accused of being involved in politics.

Begin Lifts Detention Order Against Kahane

JERUSALEM, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin canceled the administrative detention order against Rabbi Meir Kahane today, but the militant U.S.-born rabbi remained in jail on an unrelated court sentence.

The rabbi, who has been held without trial since May 13 for acts endangering state security, has been linked by the government with a plot to blow up the Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem's Old City, one of Islam's holiest shrines. He will stay in jail because of a seven-month sentence handed down June 30 for forcing his way onto the Hebrew University campus to deliver a lecture.

Yossi Dayan, Rabbi Kahane's deputy in the rightist Kach movement, called Mr. Begin's action today a public relations stunt. Mr. Begin did not cancel a detention order against a Kahane supporter, Baruch Green, for security reasons, an announcement said.

Sadat Makes Appeal for Mount Sinai Center

MOUNT SINAI, Egypt, Aug. 6 (AP) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, speaking in four languages, asked the world today to help build a Christian-Islamic-Jewish center at the foot of Mount Sinai as a living symbol of the brotherhood of man.

The Egyptian leader spoke at the foot of the mountain, where Moses is said to have received the Ten Commandments. The center has been one of his favorite projects since Israel returned the captured area last November.

He made the appeal in Arabic, English, French and German, speaking before 75 reporters who had been flown to the southern Sinai from Cairo.

U.S. Recognizes Government of Vanuatu

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — The United States has extended full diplomatic recognition to the newly independent Pacific archipelago of Vanuatu, formerly known as the New Hebrides, a State Department spokesman said today.

He said it was not yet known if an ambassador would be sent or an envoy in the area would represent the United States.

Meanwhile, British marines and French paratroopers, sent to the islands because of a revolt before independence last week, may be asked to leave earlier than expected because of their reluctance to move directly against rebels on the island of Espiritu Santo, a Vanuatu government spokesman said today. He said Vanuatu would then call for assistance from Papua New Guinea.

Hurricane Toll at Least 49 in Jamaica, Haiti

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 6 (AP) — Hurricane Allen roared past the Cayman Islands toward Cuba and the Gulf of Mexico today after battering Jamaica with 100-mph winds. At least 49 people were known dead.

There were no official casualty figures from the hard-hit southern peninsula of Haiti, but amateur radio operators in the Les Cayes area were reporting many dead and up to 40 percent of the houses destroyed. An American in charge of a hurricane-watch center in Haiti said at least 30 deaths had been confirmed in Port-au-Prince and the area to the south.

Ugandans Reported Starving Despite Supplies

ROME, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — A senior international civil servant attempting to distribute food aid in Uganda said today that people are starving although there are enough supplies in the country to feed them.

He appealed for more order and security in the country to allow the food to be distributed. "It's a hopeless situation," he said. "It's lawless. We cannot distribute the food. We need a minimum of order and security."

A week ago Melissa Wells, head of a United Nations program in Uganda, said that all UN-backed food distribution in her area had been suspended because of a lack of security.

Zimbabwean Minister Charged in Killing

(Continued from Page 1)

port Mr. Tekere's hard line toward the whites and are anxious to receive the fruits of victory may feel that the manpower minister, if he killed a white farmer, was simply doing what they had routinely been ordered to do during the seven-year guerrilla war.

The question is literally whether "the struggle continues" in the terminology of African revolution.

The murder touched a sensitive nerve among the 200,000-member white minority, many of whom feel that government and party officials in Mr. Mugabe's ZANU-PF organization have sometimes been above the law since the advent of black rule April 18.

Although the murder of Adams appears to have been the result of an altercation, the trial of Mr. Tekere could become an emotional focus of national debate over the

moderate direction the country has taken so far under Mr. Mugabe.

To many whites, whom Mr. Mugabe is seeking to retain in the country, the trial is liable to be a litmus test of the rule of law and order and thus their future in Zimbabwe.

The affair also comes on the heels of the resignation last month of Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, the country's white military commander, a move that also caused misgivings among some whites.

The trial is also likely to have international repercussions. Mr. Mugabe has been eagerly seeking Western investment and aid, which could be seriously affected if Zimbabwe is seen as moving in a vengeful way against the whites.

Dilemma Foreseen

Mr. Mugabe may face the dilemma of putting national interest ahead of the party, which technically is superior to the government in the ZANU-PF ideology.

A number of observers believe, however, that Mr. Mugabe's sweeping victory in independence elections last February have given him the clout to override recalcitrant elements in the party.

An aide to Mr. Mugabe said he has been "clearly disturbed" by the murder charge against Mr. Tekere and the potential impact. The case has come at a difficult time for the prime minister, who is playing host to President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

U.S. Medal Goes To Nazi-Hunter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI) — President Carter presented a Congressional Gold Medal yesterday to Simon Wiesenthal, whom he called "a man of incomparable courage and conviction."

Mr. Wiesenthal heads the Vienna-based Jewish Documentation Center, which tracked down Adolf Eichmann and other Nazi war criminals.

Recalling the extermination of 6 million Jews by the Nazis during World War II, Mr. Carter said: "Mr. Wiesenthal has worked for the past three decades, persistently, tirelessly and courageously, to make certain that never again will such a crime against humanity and decency be committed."

Mr. Wiesenthal hugged the president and kissed him on both cheeks when he was given the medal at a White House ceremony. "I am not a hater and the word revenge has no meaning for me," he said. "Hitler and Stalin are alive today, but may be not in the same countries. They are waiting for us to forget. They have not disappeared."

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مكتبة الأصيل

Nonaligned' Group n't, a Founder Says

By Henry Kamm

GOON, Burma (NYT) — U he last survivor of the five men who brought in the movement in the 1950s, the movement is no longer a movement, he said. "I cannot honestly call it a movement," the former minister said in a written interview from the secluded residence he has been in since his return from 11 years of exile. "I am concerned, I do not see a bright future for it. The movement has ceased to respect nonaligned movement."

Since his return from India, Mr. Nu has resided at a state guest house instead of returning to his simple family home, which the government had renovated before his arrival. Sources close to the former leader said that his seclusion would last from two to four months by his own wish.

The assertion is met with skepticism by diplomatic and Burmese sources. It is thought to be contrary to the former leader's customary affable and gregarious nature to refuse to see his many old friends after so long an absence.

Interested observers here speculate that Mr. Nu's isolation may be the result of a wish that he expressed at the suggestion of the government as a condition for permission to return.

Members of his immediate family are the only persons with access to Mr. Nu. They deliver home-cooked meals to the guest house three times a day and usually eat with him. He is reported to be in good health and heavier than when he left his country. His only other caller is reported to have been President Ne Win, who ousted and imprisoned him in 1962.

In the written interview, Mr. Nu pronounced himself "very happy to come back to Burma."

In response to a question on his plans, he replied: "I am now 73 years old. It is not an age for active work. I have a plan to translate the Tri Pitakas [teachings of the Buddha] into English. It is a very big project. It can be implemented only with the help of the government. I have reason to believe that I will get the necessary help from the government. It will take about 10 years to complete it."

The former prime minister said his translation project is "the biggest thing that inspired me to come home." Sources close to him said that before tackling the translation, which Buddhist experts said is a huge task for a group of scholars and beyond any single man's competence, Mr. Nu will complete a philosophical treatise of his own.

Mr. Nu's return was greeted with expressions of quiet joy by many Burmese. Questioned, his arrival was announced in a brief news item with a photograph in the newspapers, which are under complete government control. No commentaries or further reports have followed.

Hopes for Change
The popular expressions of pleasure over the former leader's homecoming were usually coupled with a harbinger of an improvement in Burmese life — a higher standard of living for the impoverished population of about 43 million, less dominance in all spheres of life by military or former military men and more freedom to speak, to read and perhaps to travel.

The recent moves by the chief of state, Ne Win — an amnesty for political prisoners, an invitation for exiles to return and public recognition for services to the country by political figures in the wilderness, sometimes in prison, since 1962 — are seen by ordinary Burmese as good first steps. But there have been no indications by the usually uncommunicative one-man government that the hopes he has raised will find a measure of fulfillment.

Mr. Nu's condemnation of the nonaligned movement, which he joined in creating with Nehru, Sukarno, Tito and Nasser, was his only political comment since he announced in June that he would return. Political and diplomatic sources here believe that he agreed not to intervene in internal politics.

But political observers who know him well indicated a belief that such a pledge could only be of limited duration. "He will be a politician until the day he dies," one said.



Ronald Reagan confronts angry crowd in the South Bronx.

Carter to Offer Proposal For Economic Recovery

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP) — President Carter told leaders of the black community today he soon would propose an economic recovery plan, saying it would provide millions of jobs without re-igniting the flames of inflation.

He also criticized the tax-cut plan of Ronald Reagan, the Republican presidential nominee, as "sugar-coated poison" that would soak the poor while benefiting the wealthy.

Mr. Carter's "economic renewal program" would be the first major new domestic program the president has announced during his reelection campaign. Numerous proposals, notably for the overhaul of the welfare system, national health insurance and hospital cost containment, have been stalled in Congress throughout much of Mr. Carter's first term.

In a speech prepared for delivery to the National Urban League convention in New York, Mr. Carter also sharpened his attack on Mr. Reagan's plan for a 30-percent, across-the-board cut in federal income taxes, totaling an estimated \$36 billion over three years.

'Free Lunch'

A month ago, speaking to the National Education Association convention in Los Angeles, Mr. Carter called the proposal a "classic offer of a free lunch" and said there is no such thing. Today, the president said it is "even worse than a free lunch; it is sugar-coated poison."

He called it "trickle-down economics for the few."

The president's own recovery plan, he said, "will put people to work... modernizing our American industries, improving their ability to compete and expanding our exports."

He said it would not create "massive programs that hide inflationary time bombs" but would consist of "carefully designed measures that will also make possible continued reductions in inflation."

The plan will include building new facilities to conserve energy and produce new energy, Mr. Carter said, and it will have programs targeted at distressed areas with high unemployment, with help for jobless workers who need marketable skills.

Private Initiatives
Mr. Carter did not explain how the proposal would work but said it would include private as well as public initiatives.

"I believe this enterprise will be the most exciting on which we will embark in the 1980s," Mr. Carter said.

The White House press secretary, Jody Powell, said Monday that Mr. Carter did not intend to announce his plan for revitalizing U.S. industry until after the Democratic National Convention next week.

Mr. Carter held a closed-door session last week with top administration officials and Democratic congressional leaders on the nation's economic situation. Sources said they discussed a plan for a long-range strategy, which apparently has not yet been worked out in detail.

The president, whose 1976 victory was buoyed by black voters, reminded the Urban League of his longtime alliance with the black community.

"With your help," Mr. Carter said, and despite the battle against inflation, "we are protecting such programs that are important to you as Social Security, aid for families of dependent children, [which] we are greatly increasing; subsidized government housing; and programs like Head Start."

Like Mr. Reagan and Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who is still challenging Mr. Carter for the Democratic nomination, the president planned to visit the Urban League leader, Vernon Jordan Jr., who is recovering in New York from a shooting earlier this year.

**Polish Sources Say
Dissident Stayed**
WARSAW, Aug. 6 (AP) — Jan Litynski, editor of a dissident publication that has extensively covered recent Polish workers' strikes, was detained after police searched his home, dissident sources reported.

Two workers from western Poland who were in his apartment at the time of the yesterday's search were also taken to the police station, the sources said.

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Reagan Asks Black Group For Support

Meets Urban League,
Goes to South Bronx

By Lou Cannon

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (WP) — Comparing himself to John F. Kennedy in 1960 attempting to win Protestant votes, Ronald Reagan yesterday asked black voters not to consider him a caricature conservative who is anti-poor, anti-black and anti-disadvantaged.

The Republican presidential nominee made his appeal in a speech to the convention of the National Urban League, a speech both substantive and conciliatory in tone. Abandoning his customary generality that anything that boos the economy also boos blacks, Mr. Reagan called for the creation of inner-city enterprise zones where taxes would be substantially reduced and regulations relaxed to encourage industry and new jobs.

Gutted Building

Within hours of his speech, however, Mr. Reagan met the hard reality of the South Bronx. Standing in a rubble-strewn lot where President Carter in 1977 had promised new housing and a job-training center, Mr. Reagan accused the president of making pledges he could not keep.

But Mr. Reagan soon found himself in a shouting match with members of the People's Coalition, a local self-help group. When a woman member of the coalition repeatedly asked Mr. Reagan what he would do to help them, he lost his temper and shouted back: "I can't do a damn thing for you if I don't get elected."

The 50 or so people gathered on the vacant lot in front of a gutted building at first jeered Mr. Reagan and chanted, "Talk to the people and not to the press." But some applauded and others listened seriously as Mr. Reagan restated again and again his basic message that private industry, assisted by federal tax incentives, must take the lead in restoring devastated areas.

Patrick Lochrane, a Franciscan monk who is head of the local planning district, greeted Mr. Reagan cordially and expressed hope that the Republican candidate would be more successful than Mr. Carter in helping the South Bronx.

"This area is exactly what it was when Carter came here three years ago, and the feeling of the people is worse," he said. "Our hopes were built up and then totally destroyed."

Youth Differential

Mr. Reagan's solution, expressed both on the garbage-strewn lot and earlier in the New York Hilton's ballroom, is to designate depressed urban areas as enterprise zones — a proposal of Rep. Jack Kemp, R-N.Y., the source of a number of Mr. Reagan's economic ideas.

"Enterprise zones would remove many of the barriers to investment and job creation," Mr. Reagan said in his Urban League speech. "Thus, entrepreneurs would be encouraged to start new enterprises and to put people in the zone to work."

Mr. Reagan also urged a youth differential in the minimum wage, which he asserted would encourage employers to hire unskilled black teenagers. And he called for a comprehensive urban homesteading program that would turn over abandoned government-owned housing to families if they would agree to maintain the homes and live in them.

Ron McDuffie, who was liaison to the black community for John Connally's presidential campaign, observed that Gerald Ford lost the 1976 presidential election because he failed to win a few thousand black votes in Ohio and Mississippi.

Mr. Reagan's speech was circulated to several black leaders for advice and consultation. Some of them suggested that he make a specific declaration favoring affirmative action.

Instead, Mr. Reagan inserted in his speech the following words: "I am committed to the protection of the civil rights of black Americans. This commitment is interwoven into every phase of the programs I will propose."

Martin Anderson, his chief domestic adviser, said this means that Mr. Reagan would uphold all anti-discrimination laws, including affirmative-action programs, but he does not favor establishing quota systems for minority hiring.

Mr. Reagan pointed to his eight-year record as governor of California and his successful support of job-development legislation and a loan-guarantee program which assisted minority businesses.

Convention Dispute Set for Prime Time

Carter Agrees to Rules Debate

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (NYT) — President Carter's campaign yielded yesterday to demands by Sen. Edward Kennedy's forces for debates of the Democratic Party platform and convention rules in prime television time next week, and in return won a pledge for a party "united behind our nominees" once the convention battles are over.

After a long negotiating session, the two sides emerged with conflicting predictions on the outcome of the rules fight at the convention, which shapes up as the crucial test for Mr. Carter's renomination, but the two sides agreed to a statement that appeared to be qualified later by Sen. Kennedy and his aides.

From Mr. Carter's viewpoint, the most important gain was a commitment by both sides that "whoever is on our ticket, we are determined to conclude our convention united behind our nominees," along with other assertions that differences between the two rival factions "pale in comparison to our common differences with the Republicans and their nominees."

"We've organized some ground rules for a good, fair, open fight at the convention that leaves the party in the best possible shape afterward," said a leading aide to Mr. Carter. But when Paul Kirk, a senior strategist for Sen. Kennedy, was asked if this meant that the senator would back Mr. Carter, if renominated, he replied, "Nothing is certain in politics. Neither is President Carter's renomination."

As a new national poll came out showing that a majority of Democrats nationwide favored some nominee other than Mr. Carter and wanted him to release his delegates, Sen. Kennedy met with Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington and Sen. Robert Byrd of West Virginia, the majority leader, to tell both that they were on his list for a vice-presidential running mate.

The Massachusetts Democrat, fighting long odds in his drive to upset Mr. Carter, still predicted that he would win the nomination. He sidestepped a question of whether he would support Mr. Carter if the president were renominated and join the president on the podium on the final night of the convention in the traditional show of party unity.

He contended that his campaign and the independent Open Convention Committee had developed enough support among Mr. Carter's nearly 2,000 delegates to defeat the rule to bind all delegates to vote for the presidential candidate under whose name they were originally chosen. The subject will be decided by majority vote, with 1,666 needed to settle any issue.

Stumbling Block

But Sen. Kennedy's own aides were more cautious, and a spokesman for the Open Convention Committee said that there were not yet enough votes to beat Mr. Carter's forces, partly because some of his delegates consider Sen. Kennedy the stumbling block.

"There is a great deal of sympathy and support for the open convention idea, but there is great hesitancy to support it if it benefits Sen. Kennedy," Rep. Michael Barnes of Maryland said. "There's no movement to Kennedy among the Carter delegates. There is a willingness to contemplate someone else — Sen. Jackson, Vice President Mondale, Secretary of State Muskie."

Despite the president's vigorous contention Monday night that defeating the rule would shift control of the nominating process from primary voters to party "power brokers," a new Gallup Poll showed that 55 percent of the nation's Democrats would like to see the president release his delegates to vote for whomever they wish. Thirty-seven percent opposed that idea.

When the 566 Democrats polled last Friday through Sunday were asked if they wanted to see Mr. Carter or someone else nominated, 39 percent said Mr. Carter and 52 percent favored someone else — half of them Sen. Kennedy.

In mid-July, the poll showed Democrats favoring Mr. Carter over the senator by 60 percent to 34 percent, a margin now narrowed to 47-43.

"Never before in the nearly 50 years of Gallup polls has an incumbent president entered a convention with less grass-roots support from his own party than will President Carter," said George Gallup Jr., president of the Gallup Poll.

Mr. Carter's strategists felt they had won an important point in yesterday's negotiations with Sen. Kennedy's camp that concluded with the statement pledging unity "behind our nominees."

Sen. Kennedy's strategists thought that they had won important concessions, too. Yesterday's agreement grants them a one-hour debate of the rules issue next Monday night on prime-time television and a two-hour debate of four major economic issues the following night. Originally, the president's side had wanted the rules issue settled Monday morning — away from prime time — and the senator's camp had pressed for it to be taken up Tuesday to give it more time for lobbying.

Denver Hecklers Attack Anderson

DENVER, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Rep. John Anderson, the independent presidential candidate, was attacked twice here yesterday by egg-throwing, slogan-shouting hecklers.

The first incident occurred when a heckler interrupted Rep. Anderson's speech to the National Governors' Association, yelling at the candidate and throwing an egg that landed off the mark.

It took place as a man claiming to be a member of the Communist Workers Party strode toward the front of the hall where most of the nation's governors had gathered and yelled: "Mr. Anderson, you represent World War III and fascism. Take that!" Then he threw an egg.

The second incident occurred as Rep. Anderson left the opening of his new Denver campaign headquarters late in the afternoon.

He was shaking the hand of supporters outside the headquarters, located in an old renovated house in the Capitol Hill area of Denver, when a woman held up a small baby for him to kiss.

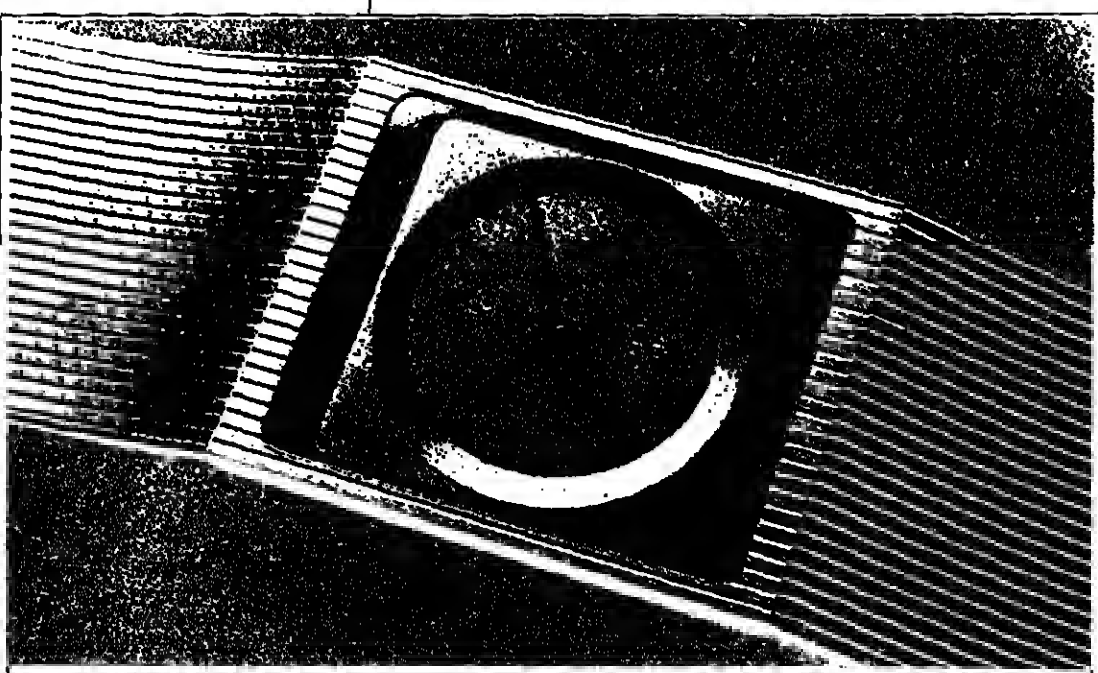
Suddenly, a shouting man lunged at him and threw an egg at him from a short distance. The egg splattered on the back of the Illinois congressman's dark blue suit as Secret Service men, their bodies huddled protectively over him, rushed Rep. Anderson to a car.

Chess Candidates Draw
BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 6 (AP) — Lev Polugayevsky and Viktor Korchnoi played to a quick draw last night in the ninth game of their world chess candidates semifinal and remained tied with four points each. Mr. Korchnoi, playing white, offered a draw on his 25th move and Mr. Polugayevsky accepted. The game lasted 3 hours, 20 minutes.

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Optimism Advent Bolivia Junta Struggles With U.S. Aid Ban

By Warren Hoge

PAZ, Aug. 6 (NYT) — Bolivia is struggling to circumvent an American-led ban on economic aid by making financial deals with neighboring military dictatorships and a few other countries that formally recognized the revolution.

Bolivia is dependent on outside aid and investment, and its economy was already in crisis before the United States. Venezuela, several European countries and the United States have refused to provide aid programs to promote the seizure of power by Gen. Garcia Meza. The coup on May 29, from assuming office as president today, Bolivia's Independence Day.

The American move, one of several in which the Carter administration has attempted to oblige political objectives through economic sanctions, has had its effect on Bolivia.

Ramiro Bedoya, head of the National de Bolivia and a vocal supporter of the military government, said that the suspension of aid is making life difficult for Bolivia and might

"kill" the country within six months. "We hope that your government will understand that the blockade of this government is going to be very bad for your government as well as ours," he told an American reporter. "Everyone is going to be with us — Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile — and they will help us."

Formal Recognition

The only nations to have granted formal recognition to the junta are Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Israel, Taiwan, Paraguay, Uruguay and South Africa. Chile, while looking favorably on the new rulers, cannot say so publicly because of a long-time diplomatic rupture over territorial disputes.

Argentina reportedly played a major role in the coup and has promised substantial aid. Brazil has revised dormant agreements on trade and construction and Israel and South Africa have offered military and economic assistance, according to Mr. Bedoya.

The Soviet Union, increasingly active in South America, has offered help, the banker said. "Gen. Garcia Meza told us not to accept it, but also not to refuse it because

if the Carter administration doesn't change its position, we will talk to everybody," he said. Mr. Bedoya repeatedly referred to the coming American elections, saying that the junta anticipates that the Republicans will win and Ronald Reagan will restore aid.

The U.S. action was announced personally in Washington by Secretary of State Edmund Muskie. Administration backing had played a key role in the return of democracy to the neighboring Andean nations of Ecuador and Peru, and Washington repeatedly warned the Bolivian armed forces against interrupting the scheduled restoration of civilian rule.

As part of the American response, Ambassador Marvin Weissman returned from La Paz to Washington and is active in coordinating State Department policy toward the junta. If the U.S. sanctions remain in effect, officials estimated, Bolivia would lose about \$250 million in aid over the next three years.

Venezuelan Announcement

Venezuela followed the American moves with an announcement that it is withholding a promised \$40 million. West Germany recalled its ambassador and began to reduce its

aid. Projects operated by Canada, France, Britain and Japan have been lagging because of the absence of formal relations between those countries and the junta.

"American aid has always been at low interest and long-range, specific projects that were very important to the whole structure of our economy," said Eduardo Arze, a Bolivian economist. "These projects are politically important."

Mr. Arze pointed out that Bolivia's two main industries, mining and petroleum, have been operating for years at large deficits and concluded, "Argentina is simply in no condition to cope with this."

Bolivia is estimated to be generating some \$600 million from sales of cocaine sulphate, but much of this money leaves the country. At best, said a businessman about to assume a position in the Garcia Meza administration, it provides a cushion to keep the currency afloat.

Press Restraints

LA PAZ, Aug. 6 (AP) — The Bolivian junta today suspended all telegraph and satellite communications with foreign countries and announced the arrest of two Bolivian wire service correspondents for allegedly sending false information.

Col. Luis Arce Gomez, the interior minister, said that some "bad Bolivians" are distorting the true situation.

He said that he has ordered the arrest of the Bolivian correspondents of the Reuters-Latin wire service, identified as Rene Villegas and Jaime Iniesta. On Saturday the government expelled the Associated Press correspondent in La Paz, Harold Olmos, citing political reasons.

Rebel Regime Formed

LA PAZ, Aug. 6 (AP) — Hernan Siles Zuazo, the former Bolivian president who was the target of the military coup last month, announced yesterday the formation of a National Unity Government in hiding, with himself as president.

Mr. Siles Zuazo, as the head of a leftist coalition, captured a plurality of 38 percent of the vote in the June 29 election and had been expected to win the presidency in runoff balloting in Congress.

He named his former running mate, Jaime Paz Zamora, as vice president of the government-in-hiding.

Mr. Siles Zuazo, 68, went into hiding on the day of the coup but has issued several messages appealing to Bolivians to resist the military takeover. Mr. Paz Zamora reportedly is in the United States, recovering from burns he received when the light plane he was using in the election campaign crashed.

Film A Passable 'Nijinsky'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, Aug. 6 (IHT) — A film about Nijinsky has been in the works ever since the biography of his wife, Romola, was published in 1933. Countless adaptations have been announced and failed to flower.

Herbert Ross, a balletomane movie director responsible for "The Turning Point," with Mikhail Baryshnikov, has been exacting in his "Nijinsky" (at the ABC Fulham Road). Perhaps he has been too exacting, too literal. He sets before us replicas not only of Nijinsky, Diaghilev and Romola, but also has players impersonating Karavina, Stravinsky, Bakst, Fokine and Astruc, omitting only Misia Sert. In addition he has sought to reproduce the major spectacles of the Ballets Russes when they were the wonder of the pre-1914 world.

The impact that Diaghilev's creations and Nijinsky's performances had on their audiences is legend and it would have been wiser to suggest this rather than ring up the curtain on a restaging, however lavish, of "Scheherazade," "L'Apres-midi d'un faune," "Le Sacre du Printemps," "Le Dieu et le Peuple" and "The Rite of Spring."

The decor, costumes and music are there, but the thrill evoked by their original interpreters can never be recaptured by such illustrations.

In retelling the private woes of the fabulous Polish peasant who became one of the greatest dancers who ever lived, the scenario is on more solid ground, but here, too, it overreaches. Diaghilev em-

erges as a scheming, evil spirit who might have stepped out of a horror hair-raiser, a Dracula minus only the fangs. This is the exaggerated villain that Nijinsky pictured in his journal after his fall into madness. Alan Bates edits the caricature with his suave impersonation to bring it, despite its absurdities, within the realm of recognition. The Romola of Leslie Browne is as sugared as an ingénue, a sweetness and light salvation-bringer, innocent of neurosis and envy, giving till it hurts.

George de la Penne, a member of the American Ballet Theatre, has been allotted the role of Nijinsky, seen first and last in his asylum cell dreaming sadly of his lost glory. Both his dancing and — to a lesser degree — his acting are passable, but Nureyev, with his star quality and forceful personality, would have been a better choice.

Alan Parker, who sprung to directorial renown with "Midnight Express," has deserted Turkish torture chambers and American drug-smugglers for fresher entertainment pastures in "Nijinsky" (at the Empire).

His new film ushers us through a course at Manhattan's School for Performing Arts. Introducing a handful of boys and girls, it outlines their experiences from acceptance to graduation, their classroom studies alternating with tune-and-dance ensembles of energetic fury that spill into the streets to block traffic. There is bounce



De la Pena as Nijinsky.

to much of it, though it tends to sag in several episodes of personal histories.

Due to its cross-section coverage of adolescents charged with theatrical aspirations, it has been rather unfairly defined as a rip-off of "A Chorus Line." It far closer to such Hollywood musicals as "Babes on Broadway," in which Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland battled so valiantly for recognition on the Great White Way, and it is happier when engaged in jamboree sessions than it is in investigations into the trials it members endure.

It has no scene to match that of the dance boy's confession or that of the final cast-call of "A Chorus Line." Its lineup is apt to be reminiscent and quite apt: the taxi-driver's son struggling to be a composer; the unruly, illiterate Hackley turned into a semibalance of tact; the would-be ballerina who, surprised by pregnancy, wants to sacrifice her child for her career; the dropout who commits suicide; the ashamed gay youth; the school's loudmouth, an embryonic stand-up comic of the cheeky variety. You have met

them all before, but Parker does succeed in hinting of their varying possibilities. The film is long, too long, but it has rousing bursts of youthful high spirits.

Alan Carr's production, "Can't Stop the Music" (at the ABC Shaftesbury Avenue and the Classic Haymarket) has with its rock pandemonium a deja-vu and delectable aspect. It has come a bit too late. Bronte Woodward, a gifted novelist who glued together "Grease," has provided a seedy, nitwit script to frame the hoopla of the Village People. When the Village People are in action all is well. When they are absent the comedy retreats to another account of a young composer determined to make the grade.

Theater

'Elephant Man': Good Acting, Disappointing Play

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Aug. 6 (IHT) — Three years after its original appearance at Hampstead, and more than a year after a triumphant Broadway opening, Bernard Pomerance's "The Elephant Man" has at last lumbered onto the National's Lyttelton stage in a production by its original director, Roland Rees, and starring its original actor, David Schofield.

But what we have here is not so much a play as a dramatized documentary. The story of John Merrick, told in a series of sketchy little scenes from Victorian philanthropic life which add up to something less than might have been expected, given this extraordinary and terrifying subject.

Borrowing (whether consciously or unconsciously) a trick or two from Shaffer's "Equus," Pomerance sets up a handsome and physically impeccable nude young actor and has him turn himself facially and

vocally — not into a horse this time — but into the crippled, contorted and disfigured Merrick; he then has — not a psychiatrist — but a doctor suffering pangs of Shafferian anguish about the rights of a medical man to impose his concept of normality onto a misfit.

What makes "The Elephant Man" so much less successful than "Equus" is Pomerance's refusal to engage in any real debate about Victorian ethics or charity. Having set up various key figures (Peter McEnery as the anguished Dr. Treves, Peter Howell as the head of the hospital who sees in the Elephant Man a useful fund-raiser, Arthur Blake as the Elephant Man's ever-hopeful fairground barker, and Jemima Stiller as Mrs. Kendal, who is violently hired to give the Elephant Man female companionship because as a trained actress she can be trusted not to show fear or horror at his deformities) the play uses them as cartoon stereotypes to embody but not to explain or define certain Victorian attitudes.

Opera

'Pollicino' Introduced at Montepulciano

By William Weaver

MONTAPULCIANO, Italy, Aug. 6 (IHT) — Hans Werner Henze, artistic director of what others call the Montepulciano festival, refuses to use the word festival and insists on talking about a cantiere, or work-site, of the arts.

And now, after more than three years of Henze's management, these two weeks of theater, opera, concerts and other events are beginning to reveal a distinct personality, different from any other sort of festival. More and more, these events are not something imported; rather they are born here, created, and joyously supported, by the local audience and an enlightened local administration.

Thus, the big attraction of the current program has been the world premiere of a new Henze work, the fairy-tale in music, "Pollicino." The excitement came not only from the composer's celebrity, but even more from the total participation of the town: Children of Montepulciano sang most of the leading roles, and a largely local orchestra of children performed the not-easy score (Montepulciano sponsors an adventurous music-study campaign, and the results have been exciting). The first-night audience included dozens of beaming parents and uncles and

cousins and aunts, creating an atmosphere of village festa.

The piece — of just under an hour and a half — is full of charm, and the orchestration, which favors the recorder (that popular instrument of neophyte musicians), has a gentle, gradational quality, enhanced by the nuanced interventions of the organ and the celesta, and a rich body of percussion (including bottles and glasses). The rhythms are catchy — lots of waltzes — and the tunes have a folk, but not folksy, a touch. The story involves Hop-o-my-thumb, an ogre, his wife, and their seven daughters, some kindly animals, a scary forest, a storm, and a happy ending.

Although Henze usually presents at least one new work every year, the cantiere is far from being self-celebratory. The program this year included a rousing performance of Rossini's "La Cenerentola," conducted fluently by Gianluigi Gelmetti, with a promising young mezzo, Anna Maragaki, in the title role. Except for some tiresome lighting effects, Giovanni Lombardo Radice's staging was straightforward. The tenor Gary Bennett negotiated Ramiro's music with panache. The British Choir Abroad was light-hearted and admirably musical.

Dance

Baryshnikov 'Rhapsody'

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, Aug. 6 (IHT) — A gifted Mikhail Baryshnikov, gold-colored even to his hair, brought a firecracker vitality of spins and jumps to the central role of "Rhapsody," newly created for him and the Royal Ballet by Sir Frederick Ashton to the Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini by Rachmaninov. It is also dedicated to the Queen Mother, at whose 80th birthday gala it was first performed at Covent Garden Monday.

Ascenton has declined to follow Fokine, who in 1939 (also at Covent Garden) first used the music, as Rachmaninov's own suggestion, for a ballet about the legend that Paganini was a fiddler possessed by a demonic spirit. True, Baryshnikov might be thought to have an equivalent force, and at one point mimes a reference to fiddle-playing, but the underlying spirit is lighthearted, even when it is most exuberant and tempestuous.

Buils From Modest Beginning The ballet builds as the music does from a modest beginning with the central figure alone on the stage. Each of the variations then brings a fresh entry by the leading or supporting dancers, variously characterized in flowing lines or stabbing steps. Collier is added for the slower central group of variations, which reach a climax with a superbly romantic pas de deux to the famous 18th variation, with its lunge on piano and strings. Then mounting bravura again to the final ensemble, but a wonderfully ironic flick of the wrist at the very end, exactly matching the pianist's final flourish.

His was an accomplished performance by Philip Gannon, musically sensitive as well as technically secure, with Ashley Lawrence conducting the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet orchestra, in residence while their Covent Garden colleagues are on vacation and sounding more assured than in some other recent performances. My only doubt about the new ballet as a whole is in some details of William Chappell's costumes, peach to primrose in color, with fussy meshed head coverings, unbefitting to male and female dancers alike, apart from Baryshnikov's glided mane.

The program also brought the debut of Baryshnikov's erstwhile Lenin-grad colleague, Natalia Makarova, as the Turgenyev heroine of Ashton's previous ballet, "A Month in the Country." She appeared less to the manner born than might have been expected, possibly from nervousness in what has already become an Ashton classic, but her scenes of angry jealousy with Karen Paisy, a captivating new sonnet, as the adolescent Vera, and of stifled passion with Anthony Dowell's Beliaev, the young tutor, were notably expressive.



REMEMBERING — Swedish citizens lay down for a minute in the center of Stockholm yesterday to honor the people of Hiroshima who died when an atomic bomb fell Aug. 6, 1945. At the same time, British anti-nuclear demonstrators marked the anniversary by beginning a "ree-day" vigil against placing U.S.-built Cruise missiles in Britain. The vigil will end Saturday, the anniversary of the attack against Nagasaki, the second city hit by an atomic bomb.

Violence May Be Linked to Colonel's Murder

Rightist Terrorist Groups Increase Attacks in Chile

By John Enders

ANTIAGO (WP) — Students been beaten, journalists kidnapped and Roman Catholic leaders threatened as rightist attacks in Chile have increased significantly in recent months.

Formed sources here say they believe the violence may be related to the mid-July murder of Col. Rogo Vergara, the director of the national military intelligence school, headed a recent investigation of the biggest tax-fraud scam in Chile's history. The \$100-million scheme allegedly involved agents of DINA, the dread-

ed secret police group that was disbanded in the late 1970s.

At first Col. Vergara's murder was blamed on the Leftist Revolutionary Movement. But shortly after the killing, the head of the country's internal intelligence unit, Gen. Olanier Mena, was removed from his post. Gen. Mena had a long-standing feud with his predecessor, Gen. Manuel Contreras, who was head of DINA until 1978 and is a close adviser of President Augusto Pinochet.

When he left his post July 24, Gen. Mena said he did not think the leftist group had killed Col. Vergara. The murder "escaped the criteria of the [movement]," he said.

It was at this point that violent attacks against leftists and moderates began, leading observers to conclude that rightist extremists wanted to divert attention from the murder investigation.

One student died Saturday after

being beaten, apparently by a group of rightist extremists known as the Avengers of the Martyrs.

He was one of a dozen students who have been picked up on Santiago's streets and taken to secret locations for questioning by interrogators in street clothes who did not identify themselves. Several students were beaten.

Crackdown

On Monday, various student groups denounced the recent terrorism and demanded that the government crack down on those responsible "whatever their identity, motive or ideology."

The youth wing of the ad hoc human rights commission in Santiago issued a list of students it said have disappeared or have been arbitrarily detained in recent weeks.

In the last several weeks, there have been a number of terrorist acts against the Roman Catholic Church

here. Last week, a Belgian-born priest who has lived in Chile for 13 years and is active in the church's human rights campaign was kidnapped by unknown armed civilians. He was released unharmed, but the government then ordered his expulsion. Officials refused to give church authorities any reason for the order.

The priest took refuge inside the home of Cardinal Raul Silva Henríquez, who has refused to turn him over to military authorities.

Last week two journalists — one of whom is the public affairs director of the Catholic archdiocese — were kidnapped and held for nine hours. They were questioned about the Vergara murder and alleged leftist connections.

Other attacks against the church have included death threats against the clergy — including the cardinal — and the placement of bombs near church facilities.

Obituaries

Marino Marini, Leading Italian Sculptor

VIAREGGIO, Italy, Aug. 6 (AP) — Marino Marini, 79, one of the leading contemporary Italian sculptors, died at his home here today.

The works of Mr. Marini, an expressionist who turned to abstractionism in the 1950s, are in museums and private collections in many countries, including the United States.

His best-known pieces are a series of horses and riders, made over many years. They began in the 1930s as relatively placid works with the aura of Etruscan or Chinese equestrian statues, but after

World War II, they evolved into more abstract, painful depictions of strain and grim men and animals.

Studied With Picasso

Mr. Marini was born near Florence and was trained at the Academy of Fine Arts there. In 1928 he traveled to Paris, studied with Picasso and other leading modern artists and later returned to Italy, settling in Milan and teaching in nearby Monza.

Mr. Marini's technique was to paint his images, then do the sculptures, generally in bronze or wood, often dabbling them with color.

Besides the equestrian series, he specialized in "pomona," plump figures of women that, one critic noted, often resembled the petrified victims of Pompeii.

Newsman Killed In Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY, Aug. 6 (AP) — Mario Ribas Montes, director of the newspaper El Imparcial, was killed by unidentified gunmen here yesterday. He was the fifth journalist assassinated in Guatemala this year.

Mr. Ribas Montes was Guatemalan ambassador to Honduras under the previous military regime from 1974 to 1978 and was press secretary to Gen. Carlos Manuel Arana Osorio, who was president from 1969 to 1974.

Political violence is growing in Guatemala as leftist and rightist terrorist groups step up their activities. The country is ruled by a military regime led by Gen. Fernando Lucas Garcia.

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China Embarks on Delicate Task Of Reassessing Thoughts of Mao

Ross Terrill is a research associate at Harvard University's East Asian Institute and the author of a new book, "Mao: A Biography."

By Ross Terrill

NEW YORK (NYT) — Post-Mao China has moved dramatically, if not as fast or as fundamentally as some urban segments of Chinese society would like, toward economic pragmatism and an acceptance that truth comes not from one leader's brain, but from the jostling of thousands of minds. Yet an explosive issue lies just beneath the political surface. It threatens a crisis of credibility that could, if coming events go less tidily than Peking hopes, erode the Communist Party's 30-year-old legitimacy.

China, which over thousands of years nearly always has had an official ideology, and which insists on putting a clear label on people and things, is trying to decide what label to hang on Mao, and how much of "Mao Thought" was correct.

Is Volume Six of Mao Tse-tung's "Selected Works" finished? a senior Peking figure was

Western specialists on China who last month visited Peking, Shanghai, Tianjin and other cities. The express purpose of the four-week trip, which had the approval of the Chinese side, was to learn more about Mao's role in the Chinese revolution.

"Mao's name has not been mentioned," said an influential editor when talking of published analyses of the cult of personality, "and we have thought it better not to." Yet there is a disturbing gap, with explosive possible consequences, between what is said to the Chinese people and the implications of what is said — as between this editor's public and private judgments of Mao.

Hu Yaobang, secretary-general of the Communist Party and one of the three or four most powerful men in China today, has made it clear (and his many admirers among Chinese officials and intellectuals have echoed him) that the party Central Committee must, and will sometime during 1980, publicly assess Mao's merits and faults.

Hu recently expressed his view of Mao, which

Shaoqi, whom Mao purged in 1966, have a vested interest in holding on to Maoist ways. A few provinces (for example, Hunan, where the bare appellation "Comrade Mao," common in most of China, has not yet replaced the loftier "Chairman Mao") are still tinged with ultra-leftism. Certain traditionalists in the party leadership (the military leader Ye Jianying may be one) don't want to risk the unscrambling of authority that could result from open, concrete criticism of Mao.

Chairman Hua is in the delicate position of being Mao's chosen successor in an era of de-Maoization. Hu Yaobang does not seem too worried by Mr. Hua's interest in clinging to as much of Mao's legacy as he reasonably can. He has boldly told foreigners that Mr. Hua will be "replaced" as premier as early as next month.

Yet one should not forget that China — with or without Hua as premier — is more its hundreds of millions of farmers than its tens of millions of city-dwellers. A young Peking teacher who has dissenting ideas was asked which kind of people in his institute held ideas similar to his own. "Those who don't," he replied, "are mostly from peasant families. They get shocked at my talk. They say, 'Look, criticizing Mao is like criticizing your own father.'"

Necessary Myth

China, in the most unlikely event that Hu and Deng denounce Mao as Nikita Khrushchev denounced Stalin in 1956, does not have a Lenin to fall back on, as the infallible rock of the revolution. Mao is the key symbol of the very legitimacy of the People's Republic of China.

China urgently wants to turn away from Mao's "empty talk." Yet China is not quite sure it can do without the myth of Mao.

An intellectual contradiction exists. How can people believe in a government that now honors all Mao's enemies yet fails to say that Mao was responsible for purging them?

Mao is also a book for possible future power struggles, started by those, perhaps from the village, who will feel passed over by aspects of China's new modernization policies.

"The trial of the Gang of Four will clarify the issue of Mao," said one Chinese intellectual.

But will it? No one really believes that all the troubles in China today are the fault of the Gang of Four. If the trial, forecast by Secretary-General Hu for September, merely repeats this half-truth, it will add to the already widespread cynicism in the country. Yet if blame is also heavily apportioned to Mao, and it is admitted that Gang of Five is as near to the truth as Gang of Four, that only presses the issue one step further back. If Mao was a disaster, can the system Mao built be worth keeping?

Looking back over a month of meetings with officials, editors, and scholars, it is possible to construe the crux of the discussion on China's condition, moving inexorably from the Gang of Four, to Mao, to the Leninist system. The process of "seeking truth from facts," which is Peking's current definition of Marxism, might logically bring on a challenge to the whole idea of one-party dictatorship.

Yet in all of Communist history, no Leninist party regime has succumbed to a debate as to its merits, any more than to the ballot box.

"People create Buddhas whom they worship," said a Shanghai social scientist in a disdainful reference to Mao.

An anti-hero mood has come upon China. But the Communist Party is still meant to be worshipped, in the sense that its "leading role" absolutely may not be questioned. The party has made mistakes, one often hears it said, but practically no one who is influential says "the Leninist party system is faulty."

The Mao issue will probably be fanned rather than solved. The upcoming Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee is likely to criticize Mao (for his patriarchal work style, exaggerated notion of class struggle, obsession with steel and grain, elevation of will over objective conditions, and rural romanticism, among other flaws) but also to reaffirm the Leninist rectitude of the man who laid the party's foundations.

China's bolder spirits will be disappointed, but the farmers, the army, and the substantial proportion of ordinary people who probably want economic progress more than political reform, may not be. And for the bureaucrats, the keepers of Mao's house, it is certainly more convenient to accuse Mao of abusing his own system than to accuse him of building the wrong system.



China is doing an about-face in debunking the myth of Mao. He was revered by the masses, but now his portraits are disappearing from buildings and his ideas from currency.



U.S. Ponders Why Johnny Can't Add, but Ivan Can

By Fred M. Hechinger

NEW YORK (NYT) — The Soviet Union has dramatically improved the quality of its labor force and the technological base of its economy by exposing great numbers of youths to mathematics and science. More than a million graduates annually from specialized secondary schools to become technicians in a variety of fields, and large numbers of such recruits are filling the ranks of the Soviet armed forces.

The most serious flaw in Soviet education remains its narrow specialization, but for the first time there are indications that the Soviet leadership recognizes and seeks to correct this weakness.

These conclusions have emerged from the first major comparative analysis in 20 years of the American and Soviet educational systems. The unpublished study will be annexed to a larger report to the White House on Soviet scientific capabilities.

The last such studies were undertaken in 1957 by Alexander Korol and in 1961 by Nicholas DeWitt DeWitt, author of "Education and Professional Employment in the U.S.S.R.," reviewed the draft of the current study, prepared for the National Science Foundation by the Strategic Studies Center of SRI International, a private research institute of Arlington, Va., and Palo Alto, Calif.

The report implies that many talented youths in the United States lack exposure to advanced mathematics, physics and chemistry, threatening the country's competitive position vis-a-vis its major international rival.

Here are some of the study's findings:

• Although American elementary schools teach slightly more hours of science weekly, Soviet schools devote nearly twice as much time to mathematics.

• In secondary schools, all Soviet pupils are required to take part in a curriculum oriented toward mathematics and science, whereas these

subjects are studied by relatively few students in the United States.

• About 25 percent of Soviet high school graduates are admitted to higher education compared with more than 50 percent in the United States. But only 55 percent of American undergraduates complete their studies, while about 80 percent of their Soviet counterparts do. However, about 40 percent of the Soviet higher education enrollment is in evening correspondence courses, which are distinguished by low quality and prestige.

• Even though the United States remains ahead of the Soviet Union in college and university attendance, the Soviet Union as a percentage of its population has more engineers, a substantial edge, even after allowing for one-third with substandard training.

• While the United States leads the Soviet Union in the number of advanced degrees in social sciences and humanities, the Soviet Union has more than twice as many engineers in advanced degrees.

It is difficult to compare two societies so similar in national goals and individual aspirations. A comparable neglect of the social sciences and humanities in the United States would clearly interfere in a society that depends heavily on the free exchange of ideas, on maintenance of individual rights and on creative competition in everything from literature and entertainment to the production and marketing of consumer goods.

Flaws Covered Up

Yet it is also evident that the United States is concerned about the loss of its fine engineering and technology. By the time Soviet students complete the eighth grade, they have already taken eight years of mathematics, 10 years of physics and two years of chemistry plus five years of foreign language.

By contrast, more than half of all U.S. students require, at most, one mathematics course graduation from high school, and very few require the study of physics.

"Soviet educational policy," said the report, "has the objective during the first eight years of the educational program of ensuring that the future labor force is exposed to science, mathematics in order to facilitate the goal of rapid transformation of the economy into a scientific-technical base. This goal is also consistent with the requirement for better-trained and more technologically oriented persons in the ranks of the military."

The U.S. armed forces recruit considerable numbers with inadequate education, including school dropouts.

It would be misleading to assess Soviet accomplishments without attention to flaws. It is covered up in official documents. Many of the Soviet Union's rural schools, as well as schools in some of the non-Russian republics, are low in quality. Statistics on the number of hours devoted to science in those schools do not tell the true story of what their pupils actually learn. Classes are often large, teach inadequately trained and equipment lacking.

Even more serious is the damaging long-term effect of narrow specialization. At present, there are 480 specialties offered by Soviet higher education, with over 200 in the industrial engineering area alone. Such a narrow focus, the study said, is thought responsible for failure in providing scientists with the ability to master new knowledge, assimilate new research methods and cope with technological change.

According to the study, however, the Soviet leadership, recognizing the system's weakness, last year ordered the training of broad-spectrum specialists. Moreover, in recent years, a new emphasis on the growth of studies in the United States — has become the specialty with the greatest growth in the Soviet Union as well.

Some comparative education experts have been uneasy when critics of American education picked out alleged strengths of Soviet education in 1957, in response to the first Sputnik American observers who knew the two systems were reformers here to keep in mind the political and social differences between the two societies.

Nevertheless, what does emerge from this comparison is a suggestion that each of the countries might benefit from some fundamental ingredients that it lacks and that the other provides.

China urgently wants to turn away from Mao's 'empty talk.' Yet China is not quite sure it can do without the myth of Mao ... How can people believe in a government that now honors all Mao's enemies yet fails to say that Mao was responsible for purging them?

asked. "Do not expect this book," he replied. Since Mao died in 1976, a committee under Hua Guofeng, who is both premier and Communist Party chairman, has been preparing for publication Mao's writings from 1957 onward. "First, its contents are not in accord with conditions in China today," the Peking figure said. "Second, editing a book by a committee is not easy."

A vice minister, asked by an American scholar about a new encyclopedia being prepared in Peking, replied with a laugh: "One thing is clear: the volume with 'M' entries won't appear — not until something happens."

The trouble, as described in private by Chinese officials, is that the man who brilliantly diagnosed the ills of old China, found a way to seize power by raising a peasant army, and laid the basis for the new China in the first six years after the 1949 revolution — the Marx, Lenin, and Stalin of China rolled into one — was, in the opinion of many Chinese insiders, a disaster for the nation during most of his two final decades.

Devaluation

No errors by Mao have been publicly announced. Open de-Maoization has consisted only of saying Mao Thought is not merely one man's creation but a collective achievement, and of implying that from 1966 on, Mao was misled by the leftist Gang of Four. (In evident preparation for a further devaluation of Mao's role, some of the giant portraits and slogans of Mao that have adorned Peking since the Cultural Revolution are being removed.)

In private talks with Chinese officials — where the tone is that of actors nervously trying out their lines on the eve of a performance — the judgment is far harsher:

• "The Great Leap Forward [a nasty lurch sideways begun in 1958] failed."

• "Of course you cannot say the Gang of Four started the Cultural Revolution; Mao was responsible."

• "Yes, Mao was influenced by anarchism, and this influence can also be seen in his later life."

• "It is dangerous to refer to the emperor" (the words of an author, now a government figure, explaining why his published writings have not always been frank about Mao's faults).

• "It was shocking to us that Mao never once visited Chou En-lai while the premier was sick and dying, or wrote a message when Chou died, or even went to Chou's funeral — though he was fit enough to receive Nixon's daughter at that time."

These remarks, and dozens more like them, were made by Chinese officials, among them deputy ministers, to this writer and six other

probably is also that of the senior deputy premier, Deng Xiaoping, and some others in the Politburo, to East European visitors. In essence, Mao was a great man, he said, but he made terrible mistakes in later life. Under him China was "essentially for 30 years" a "feudal-monarchist state." His writings on party-building, military doctrine, philosophy and culture, were sound, but those on Socialist construction, and especially on economic theory, were largely "empty talk" (kong hua).

But it is a risky enterprise to tell China's 1 billion people that a lot of Mao Thought is empty talk. For not everyone is anti-Mao. Some rising officials in their 40s, who said they "could not understand" this year's rehabilitation of Liu

Soviet Military's Bite May Hit 15% of GNP

NEW YORK (NYT) — Soviet military spending will continue to rise until at least 1985 near an annual rate of 4 percent to 5 percent, according to a CIA study. It predicts that the military share of the Soviet gross national product could rise to as much as 15 percent by 1985.

By contrast, the United States spends about 5 percent of its gross national product on defense, and Japan's outlay is less than 1 percent.

The study comments that although the Soviet economy slowed to a crawl in 1978-79, the military sector was hardly affected, actually increasing to perhaps 12 percent to 14 percent of GNP in 1979.

Among the major projects under development, according to other intelligence services, are three fighter planes, an improved version of the Backfire bomber and a battle tank.

Much of the Soviet Navy's development and construction expenses have been devoted to the new Alfa-class submarines, which are described by American naval officers as having an all-titanium hull capable of record speeds and diving depths, exceeding those of steel-hulled craft.

The CIA concluded that the Soviet economy has entered a period of increasing strain. In the last two years, the study said, there was a virtual leveling off of oil output and a decline in coal production, a rise in raw-material costs and a decline in investment growth.

UN Keeps Watchful Eye on Statehood Candidates, Small and Large

By Bernard D. Nossiter

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (NYT) — When the New Hebrides, the South Pacific island chain, became independent as Vanuatu last week, barely a score of archipelagos, desert wastes and other remote places on Earth remained as conceivable candidates for statehood, still under the United Nations' watchful eye over dependent territories.

An earlier and less bureaucratically euphemistic age would have called them colonies. They range from minuscule Pitcairn Island, where 60 descendants of the Bounty mutineers

sell stamps and fish, to South-West Africa, where 900,000 residents, most of them black, are the center of a political struggle to escape the white-dominated rule of South Africa.

The independence hopes of East Timor have been crushed by an Indonesian Army that has virtually destroyed a guerrilla movement and replaced colonial Portugal. On Africa's northwest coast, Morocco is fighting for the Western Sahara against an independence force backed by two rich, radical neighbors, Algeria and Libya. Bermuda, the Virgin Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, however, are in no hurry to cut their ties to London or Washington. They

want more subsidies rather than to go naked into a possibly dangerous world. Others — Gibraltar and the Falkland Islands — are caught between powers. Spain challenges Britain's hold over Gibraltar; Buenos Aires wants London to yield the Falklands, lying off Argentina's southern shores.

Keen Interest

Most UN members are former colonies and take a keen interest, particularly in territories still ruled by Western nations. The world body's Special Committee on the Situation With Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration

on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples meets once a year to examine progress toward the colonials' goal of determining their own fate.

The United States reports to the committee on Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (where Micronesia is next year to become a state freely associated with the United States). On the whole, says the American diplomat who does the reporting, the forced accounting is a good thing, even though the committee, heavily dominated by Third Worlders, complains that the United States has not done enough to persuade its islanders of the joys of self-rule.

The most critical case is South-West Africa; its independence is a war cry for Africans. The United Nations has been conducting tortuous negotiations with South Africa through five Western mediators, including the United States. Meantime, guerrillas of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) raid South-West Africa and, in turn, endure South African air strikes, usually at base camps in Angola. Agreement has been all but reached on a demilitarized zone straddling the South-West African border that would clear the way for UN-supervised elections. Pretoria, however, fearing that the United Nations would tilt the electoral balance to the guerrillas, has delayed signing the agreement. Africans worry that South Africa will cede power to a local council dominated by whites. (South Africa recently announced formation of a new territorial defense force to be under the local council's control.) However, the belief persists that South-West Africa — as Namibia — will inevitably follow Zimbabwe as a new African nation.

The outlook has been far less certain in the Western Sahara since its phosphate, nomads and desert were abandoned by Spain in 1975. The Polisario Front is thought to field 10,000 to 15,000 fighters, equipped by Algerian and Libyan oil money. They are opposed by 60,000 Moroccans aided by \$232 million in U.S. helicopters, jet fighters and other materiel. Morocco contends that 75,000 nomads can't make a state

and that the fighters are largely Mauritanian mercenaries. Rabat says it has contained the Polisario and seeks talks with Algiers to end the struggle.

Algerian Tilt

The United Nations doesn't like to choose between Third World "colonialists," but tilts toward Algeria, whose resolutions win more votes each year. Apart from Washington, Morocco has good African friends — Egypt, Senegal and Zaire. But the Polisario, and Algeria, are winning the political struggle. The front is close to recognition by the Organization of African Unity. If that happens, the UN majority will dutifully follow and the Polisario (an acronym for People's Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro) will attain the status of government-in-exile, as the Palestine Liberation Organization has.

The tragedy in East Timor after Portugal left, also in 1975, went all but unnoticed. Indonesia's invading army slaughtered, raped and pillaged on a scale large enough to bring mass hunger and disease to the 700,000 inhabitants. A local guerrilla force, Fretilin, fights on but its strength is estimated at a pitiful 600. The United States believes that Indonesia's annexation is an accomplished fact. The UN committee walks gingerly around this one and only Mozambique speaks loudly in support of Fretilin (the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor). Argentina wants the 200 Falkland Islands near the tip of South America, but Britain won't give them up without the consent of their 2,000 inhabitants. The prospect of offshore oil is the real concern. In Guam, the U.S. naval base accounts for nearly one-fifth of the 110,000 inhabitants. The UN committee regularly reproaches Washington for failing to inform the islanders of their "inalienable right to self-determination and independence."

However, experts on the subject believe the only plausible candidates for eventual nationhood are Namibia, the Western Sahara, East Timor, and the British-held Turks and Caicos Islands in the Caribbean.



Territorial ties

Administering powers and their dependents

Administering Country	Territory	Area (square miles)	Population (approx.)
Australia	Cocos Islands	5.4	435
Britain	Anguilla	170.3	75,000
	Belize	8,566.1	158,000
	Bermuda	20.5	58,000
	British Virgin Islands	59.0	13,000
	Buruti	2,255.3	188,000
	Cayman Islands	99.9	12,000
	Falkland Islands	4,213.1	2,000
	Gibraltar	2.3	32,000
	Montserrat	32.5	13,000
	Pitcairn	1.9	60
	St. Helena	159.0	5,000
	St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla	165.0	87,000
	Turks and Caicos Islands	166.0	8,000
Disputed	Western Sahara	102,702.6	132,000
Indonesia	East Timor	5,762.5	738,000
New Zealand	Tokelau	3.3	1,600
United Nations	Namibia	318,259.1	1,500,000
United States	American Samoa	77.0	31,000
	Guam	209.1	118,000
	Micronesia	688.2	138,000
	U.S. Virgin Islands	132.3	105,000

*disputed between Morocco and Algeria-backed Polisario Front (South Africa-backed government).

Source: United Nations

The New York Times

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Coca-Cola to Name Goizueta Chairman

ATLANTA, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ) — Coca-Cola said J. Paul Austin will retire as chairman and chief executive March 1, 1981, and that Roberto Goizueta, the recently named president and chief operating officer will succeed Austin as chairman and chief executive.

Siemens Expects Year's Sales to Rise by 10%

MUNICH, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — Siemens said today it still expects world sales to the year ending Sept. 30 to rise by about 10 percent, to approximately 31 billion Deutsche marks. Incoming orders, which in the 1978-79 period totaled 29.79 billion DM, are expected to rise 10 percent this year, Siemens said in an interim report. World group post-tax profits reached 441 million DM in the first nine months of 1979-80, up from 435 million DM in the same year-ago period. Sales rose to 22.5 billion DM from 19.7 billion DM, Siemens said.

Kaiser Steel Studying Possible Liquidation

WYLAND, Calif., Aug. 6 (AP) — Kaiser Steel, reeling from 16 straight quarterly losses in its steelmaking activities, is considering liquidation. A quarterly report to shareholders, chairman Edgar Kaiser Jr. said the Wyland-based company has ordered two internal studies to "estimate the results of continuing to operate or liquidating." The board of directors also has hired the consulting firm of Arthur D. Little to analyze the studies. The firm will report to the board at a meeting September, Mr. Kaiser said. He said the company's recent losses are a result of last year, but prospects for a quick turnaround appeared slim.

Rolls-Royce Acquisition of Rolls-Royce Cleared

LONDON, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — The acquisition of Rolls-Royce Motor Holdings by Vickers Ltd. will not be referred to the Monopolies Commission, the British Department of Trade said. Vickers said later its offer was fully unconditional. Vickers offered one ordinary £1 share for every two ordinary 25-pence shares of Rolls-Royce, involving the issue of about 29.5 million new Vickers shares. The terms give Rolls-Royce shareholders about 40 percent of the enlarged share capital of the new company, Rolls-Royce Vickers, in a deal valued at about £39 million.

W-Brazil to Sell Alcohol-Fueled Cars

BRASILIA, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — Volkswagen's Brazilian subsidiary plans to sell its alcohol-fueled vehicles in the Far East and Africa, a spokesman for the company said today. He said Volkswagen announced its plans to sell the vehicles in Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore and Nigeria, following a meeting yesterday between Camilo Penna, the company's president, and Wolfgang Ullrich, president of Volkswagen in Brazil. Mr. Ullrich was quoted as saying that these countries have similar conditions to Brazil for the production of sugar cane, which could be used to produce alcohol to fuel the cars. Brazil recently signed an agreement with the U.S. to manufacture 250,000 cars to be fueled entirely by alcohol by the end of this year.

BMW Shows Slight Increase in First Half

MUNICH, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — Bayerische Motoren Werke, the West German automaker, said development in the first half of 1980 was generally satisfactory, although profit growth was less favorable. In a letter to shareholders, BMW said car production rose 2.8 percent to 55,490 with exports up 12.7 percent, while BMW's domestic market share rose slightly to 5.9 percent against the year-ago figure. Motorcycle sales reversed the pattern of auto sales, with domestic deliveries up 8.5 percent to 6,432 units and export deliveries down 11.8 percent to 9,226.

After Flurry, U.S. Bank Stocks Languish

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ) — Bank stocks in April and May, when traders got a whiff of how good U.S. bank earnings were going to be in the second quarter, bank stocks were one of the best places to be in the market. But that flurry of attention was short-lived, and bank shares have languished.

Second quarter earnings did, indeed, make good reading for most banks, but the news failed to spark additional buying and many of the banks sold off. "Our investment strategy toward bank equities has changed from 'buy to hold' to 'sell to hold,'" said George Salem of Bache, Halsey, Stuart & Shields. Mr. Salem's revised opinion is that the outlook for the stocks relative to the market is below average for the next 12 to 18 months.

Similarly, William Weinst and David Garvin of First Boston, who have preached caution on the stocks for several months, see pressures continuing to limit bank profitability and are still advising clients to all on strength.

"Very Tough Year"

"The stocks are cheap by some measures, and this gives them some protection if the market drops," Mr. Garvin says, "but they aren't cheap on the basis of near-term earnings or on a dividend basis. Next year is going to be a very tough year." The stocks are not without influential backers, however. "I'm positive on the stocks," said Mark Biderman of Oppenheimer & Co. Mr. Biderman traces the stocks' recent lackluster performance to the increases in short-term interest rates and to investor efforts to "time the market."

Bache's Mr. Salem said he is bothered most by the growing unpredictability of banks' net interest margins, a measure akin to gross profit margins of industrial corporations.

First Boston analysts also are concerned over net interest trends. "There's some room for disappointment as earnings estimates are knocked down," said Mr. Garvin. First Boston is recommending more portfolio emphasis on high-growth regional banks but says most of these stocks "seem to be fully priced." The firm's major recommendation is to "sell."

Foreign Drilling Invited by India

NEW DELHI, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ) — India is "throwing open" its doors to foreign oil drilling and exploration companies to meet the country's growing energy needs, Petroleum Minister Veerendra Patil said today.

Mr. Patil said the foreign companies would collaborate with two Indian government oil exploring and producing agencies. The government has set aside 30 billion rupees (\$3.75 billion) for oil exploration between 1980 and 1985.

The announcement indicates a major policy change for India, which earlier stressed self-reliance in its oil exploration programs.

Car Imports Set Record U.S. Share

From Agency Dispatches

DETROIT, Aug. 6 — Sales of imported cars set another record in July, accounting for almost 30 percent of the U.S. market. Total U.S. sales improved slightly, leading some auto men to see the start of a rebound in Detroit's fortunes.

However, the domestic industry stayed at deep recession levels, with deliveries well below rates during the big slump of 1974-75. Some analysts saw a slight increase from June to July in demand for domestic vehicles as more marginal improvement from the sharply reduced sales levels earlier this summer, the worst in nearly 20 years.

Dealers in domestic and foreign markets retailed slightly more than 769,000 new cars in July, down from nearly 879,000 a year earlier. Sales of U.S.-built models totaled 540,029, down from 579,141.

Rate Down 16%

The daily sales rate for new cars (there were 26 selling days this year, compared with 25 last year) was off nearly 16 percent from a year earlier. The drop would have been much larger but for the strong showing of imported makes. A survey of leading importers showed a jump in sales to more than 229,000 cars, from less than 200,000 last July. The previous high share for imports was in May, when foreign-built cars took more than 28 percent of the market.

Most Japanese makes posted record sales in July. Sales of some foreign makes were up more than 35 percent from July last year, when imports took about 22 percent of the market. The latest import sales figures are significant because for the first time in several months foreign-built deliveries have climbed above last year's strong levels.

For the domestic industry, the daily sales rate for July edged slightly above the pace at the beginning of the month, but was still the lowest July level in 18 years. The sales rate was off nearly 24 percent from July last year.

General Motors posted a drop of nearly 20 percent in July; Ford fell more than 28 percent; Chrysler was down nearly 25 percent. American Motors fell more than 41 percent, and Volkswagen of America rose nearly 20 percent.

France Eases Curbs On EEC Takeovers

PARIS, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — France has announced a relaxing of restrictions on takeovers of French companies by firms from other EEC countries. Such firms need no longer seek approval from the French Treasury to buy 20 percent or more of a French company.

A text in the official gazette said it is necessary only to inform the government of the intended takeover, which will go ahead automatically after two months unless the government deems it a danger to public order, public health or national defense.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for August 6, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	F.P.	H.K.	G.H.	S.F.	Y.	U.S.
Amsterdam	1.9219	4.578	109.00	47.00	0.2211	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Buenos Aires	28.275	67.01	15.943	4.875	3.281	14.488	17.242	15.525	15.525
Frankfurt	1.772	4.262	102.00	41.00	0.212	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
London	1.2875	3.0000	72.00	28.00	0.1250	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Munich	1.8358	4.4000	105.00	42.00	0.2250	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
New York	1.0000	2.3600	56.00	21.00	0.1000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Paris	6.5499	15.7500	374.00	141.00	6.1935	21.250	14.500	27.100	27.100
Zurich	1.8317	4.3700	101.00	39.00	0.1953	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
ECU	1.4279	3.4017	82.00	31.00	0.1700	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

	\$	£	D.M.	F.P.	H.K.	G.H.	S.F.	Y.	U.S.
Amsterdam	1.9219	4.578	109.00	47.00	0.2211	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Buenos Aires	28.275	67.01	15.943	4.875	3.281	14.488	17.242	15.525	15.525
Frankfurt	1.772	4.262	102.00	41.00	0.212	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
London	1.2875	3.0000	72.00	28.00	0.1250	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Munich	1.8358	4.4000	105.00	42.00	0.2250	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
New York	1.0000	2.3600	56.00	21.00	0.1000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Paris	6.5499	15.7500	374.00	141.00	6.1935	21.250	14.500	27.100	27.100
Zurich	1.8317	4.3700	101.00	39.00	0.1953	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
ECU	1.4279	3.4017	82.00	31.00	0.1700	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

U.S. dollar: 1.1712 (1980 L). (a) Commercial bank. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Units of 100. (d) Units of 1,000.

OPEC Members Ease or Drop Premiums

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ) — A world-wide collapse in petroleum spot prices is beginning to have an impact on the premiums previously added to official selling prices by many oil-producing countries.

Some members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are reducing the premiums of up to \$11 a barrel that were added to government contract selling prices during the scramble for oil after last year's Iranian crisis. In other cases, the premiums are eliminated or ignored.

This means sluggish petroleum markets are beginning to drag down average cost of oil, even though OPEC members are sticking to the official prices for contract sales that they posted at the start of the third quarter.

These premiums, never official, are beginning to disappear, said a trader with a major U.S. oil company. "Nobody today is signing any contracts that call for any premiums at all, and those that had been paying the premiums are strongly objecting."

The dropping of premiums is not yet unanimous in OPEC, despite stagnant demand for OPEC oil and record world oil inventories. Iran apparently is continuing to charge premiums averaging \$1.50 a barrel even though its light grade, priced at \$35 a barrel with the premiums, is considered too expensive in comparison with other like crudes.

Kuwait also is bound to be continuing with the premiums it charges on supplementary contracts. British Petroleum and the Royal

Dutch-Shell group are apparently still paying premiums of \$5.50 a barrel on supplementary contracts signed with Kuwait last spring. But Iran and Kuwait are in the minority among OPEC's 13 members. Most of the others are quietly removing or reducing premiums, at least for some customers.

Iraq, which had applied the largest premiums in OPEC by requiring payments of bonuses on new contracts, has lowered the average rate of these charges to \$6.50 a barrel or less. Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reports that Libya is cutting its premiums on supplemental volumes by about 50 cents a barrel from \$1. These premiums had been as high as \$3 a barrel.

Industry sources were not clear on Nigeria's intentions for some of the premiums it applied on term sales. But, because of sluggish demand, Nigeria has recently trimmed oil output 10 percent to about 2 million barrels a day. Because Nigeria needs the revenue that only high sales volume can bring, observers suggested that it will probably reduce the charges for its oil in some manner, probably through eliminating all premiums and granting longer credit terms.

Prices Fall

In Algeria, some new customers are being exempted from the \$3-a-barrel "exploration" fee that all purchasers had been asked to pay unless they entered into exploration contracts. So far the exemption is apparently going only to smaller companies that contract for Algerian crudes, but industry sources said a major

oil company is refusing to take Algerian oil at the current \$40 price — a \$37 official price plus the \$3 fee — and is also refusing to sign an exploration contract. In any event, Algeria promises to eliminate the exploration fee for all by next month.

In open-market transactions, meanwhile, prices for OPEC oil are continuing to fall. According to an analysis by Platt's Oilgram, the weighted average of spot prices for OPEC oil slipped a further 57 cents a barrel last week to \$32.09. The spot price average was still slightly higher than Platt's weighted average for official OPEC prices, \$31.31 a barrel, but the publication said that "the flagship crudes of all the OPEC nations," except for the main grades of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, "are selling at discounts."

In some cases, industry sources said, these discounts on spot sales this week are as much as \$2 to \$3 a barrel under the official selling prices. The biggest discounting, by middlemen and oil companies caught with large volumes of the crudes on hand or at sea, is evident for the high-priced crudes of Libya, Nigeria and Algeria, the sources said.

These crudes are high in quality and low in sulfur, and are generally preferred by refiners for processing into gasoline and other light fuels. But markets for these products are depressed because of reduced demand. An official of a major European refiner said his company receives only slightly more than \$30 a barrel for products processed from a \$36 barrel of African crude. "That is quite a gap," he said.

Auto Electronics: West Germans See Japan Closing In

FRANKFURT, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ)

— With the coming decade widely expected to be an age of electronics in the auto industry, West German experts worry that their current position as world leader may soon be lost to the Japanese.

At present the Japanese are doing well with a simple, functional product for the mass auto market, said Achim Diekmann, director of the West German Automobile Industry Association (VDA). "But when the United States hits the market with a similar range in the early 1980s, the Japanese will find themselves in the same position as we Germans — fighting for the more sophisticated market."

Electronic devices, increasingly microprocessor-based, are finding their way into cars in a variety of applications. They are used to regulate fuel consumption, control braking and provide more elaborate dashboard displays in some models. In the near future, electronics may also be used to shift gears.

Daimler-Benz, Bayerische Motorenwerke (BMW) and Volkswagenwerk are broadening their range of electronics' equipment in models scheduled to appear late this month and next month, as one means of fending off increasing Japanese penetration of the West German auto market. In the first six months of this year, Japanese car imports swelled to 9 percent of the West German market, nearly double the share a year earlier.

Record Investment

West German automakers are projected to invest a record 9.5 billion Deutsche marks in 1980, up 30 percent from 1979, making auto the single most investment-oriented branch of West German industry.

"The big problem with electronics in the research stage is to sort out what is a real contribution and what is flashy gimmickry," a bank analyst said. "The 1980s will be a time of narrowing discretionary income and the consumer will have to reject the superfluous."

The world of auto electronics includes everything from the elementary, generator-powered ignition controls of the early 1960s to research into anti-collision radar devices and apparatus that will virtually make vehicles capable of self-direction. The common denominator of the newest wave is the microcomputer.

The principal new applications of electronics to cars have both been primarily West German developments, and are expected to become an integral part of all vehicles. The first involves electronic control of ignition and fuel injection, to minimize consumption and exhaust emissions. Developed largely by the electronics firm Robert Bosch, together with Volkswagen, in the 1960s, the system has since been enhanced by microcomputers.

BMW was first to hit the market with the microprocessor-controlled version a year ago. Analysts expect electronic injection to get the most attention and investment in the 1980s, as microprocessor programming units are perfected.

The second major application of electronics, the anti-blocking system, is a West German innovation

and monopoly. It is designed to assure reliability of brakes, even on ice, by gauging pressure to avoid slamming and skidding. Daimler-Benz, again in association with Bosch, pioneered much of the technology, introducing it to the market in some high-priced models in 1978. BMW and Audi have adopted the equipment as well. Currently operating only with conventional electronics, the anti-blocking system is expected to spawn soon a new generation controlled by microcomputers for greater accuracy.

A third application of electronics, often dismissed as gimmickry, is the range of dashboard computers now offered to provide information to the driver. Some BMW models introduced a computer in April with 10 keys and 12 functions designed to calculate such things as fuel consumption and average speed. The idea has been adopted in various forms by several makers, but is expected to remain in the realm of prestige accessories for the foreseeable future.

Another application, an electronically controlled gearshift, is still on the drawing boards but is expected to emerge in the next two or three

years, at first in expensive models. Also a fuel maximizer, the electronic shift will be a key investment target. In contrast with the earlier stages, it may not be a German breakthrough. "The Japanese are accumulating plenty of investment funds to play with, and electronics aren't exactly new to them," an industry observer noted.

Firms are understandably shy about divulging specific investment goals, but the totals are impressive. Volkswagen and Daimler-Benz each plan to invest 10 billion DM by 1984, while BMW has announced a 4.5-billion-DM five-year plan. "Unfortunately, much of this must go toward rationalizing production, and this is basically a catch-up game with the Japanese, the masters of the art," an industry analyst said.

Spanish Jobless Up

MADRID, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — The number of unemployed in Spain rose to 1,520,000 in the second quarter, or 11.7 percent of the working population, up 3.3 percent from 1,470,900 in the first quarter, according to official figures today.

Wall Street Up Sharply In Last Hour

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 — The New York stock market, consolidating gains made since mid-April, moved sharply higher in the last hour today in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which showed only a slight gain during most of the day, rose 8.45 points to close at 938.23. The closely watched average, has risen 177 points during the spring-summer rally.

The government said the nation's merchandise balance-of-trade deficit totaled \$7.7 billion in the second quarter, versus a \$10.8 billion deficit in the first quarter. The department said the decline in the deficit was entirely due to a lower volume of imports. The value of imports fell \$3.1 billion, or 5 percent, to \$62.5 billion, even though prices of imports, including petroleum, continued to rise.

Before the close, prices were mixed on American Stock Exchange.

On the Big Board, Seaboard Coast Line Industries was the most active issue, off 1/4 to 43 1/2 in trading. It included a block of 1,562,600 shares at 43. That was the fifth most expensive block in NYSE history at \$58,592,800.

Mobil Active

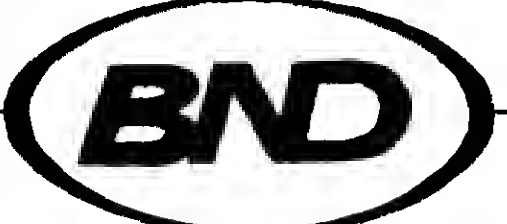
Mobil, which has been hit by profit-taking over the past few sessions, was up 1 1/2 to 70 1/2 in active trading. California Standard was up 1 1/2 to 72 1/2.

Burroughs was the second most active issue, off 1/4 to 65 1/2 after a block of 341,500 shares at 65 1/2. General Electric followed, off 1/4 to 55 1/2.

Squibb, an 8 1/2-point loser the previous three sessions, was off 1/4 to 27 1/2 in heavy trading. The stock has taken a drubbing since a Food and Drug Administration panel last week recommended Squibb's anti-hypertension drugs be used only as a last resort.

After trading ended it was announced that Chrysler planned to join Ford and the United Auto Workers in formally seeking restrictions on auto imports. Chrysler president J. Paul Bergmeyer said the petition the automaker planned to file would be similar to those already sent to the International Trade Commission recommending quotas on auto imports.

Norris Industries, which climbed 2 1/2 points yesterday, was up 1 1/2 to 32 1/2. Several companies have expressed an interest in acquiring Norris.



Banco Nacional de Desarrollo
National and International
CALL FOR BIDS

FOR THE SALE OF THE STOCK HELD BY THE ARGENTINE NATIONAL STATE REPRESENTING A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN THE CORPORATION. AUTHORIZED BY DECREE N° 1944/79 OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

SIAM

SOCIEDAD INDUSTRIAL AMERICANA MAQUINARIAS S.A.
(ex-SIAM-Sociedad Industrial Americana Maquinarias DI TELLA Ltda.)

BIDS OPENING DATE: OCTOBER 8th., 1980, AT 4 P.M.

Type of Shares	Number	% of Capital
Common Shares 1 vote	129,121,627	93.16%
Deferred Shares 5 votes	12,972,928	100.00%
Preferred Shares A.P.T. 7%	4,220,918	25.84%
Preferred Shares 7%	10,958,087	90.83%
	157,273,560	87.37%

MINIMUM PRICE: US\$ 96,000,000

PAYMENT: Down-payment of not less than 10% and balance in 16 installments in accordance with applicable terms and conditions.

SALE OF TENDER DOCUMENTS: Until August 19th., 1980.

DOCUMENT PRICE: A\$ 2,500,000.

GUARANTEE: 2% of minimum price, in any of the forms provided for under section 8 of the applicable terms and conditions.

QUESTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS: Accepted until September 18th., 1980.

PRESENTATION OF BIDS: From August 29th., 1980 to October 8th., 1980.

INQUIRIES: Banco Nacional de Desarrollo - Oferta Pública - 25 de Mayo 179, 3rd. floor - Buenos Aires - Argentina.

PLACE OF BIDS OPENING: Banco Nacional de Desarrollo - Board Room-25 de Mayo 145, 2nd. floor, Buenos Aires - Argentina.

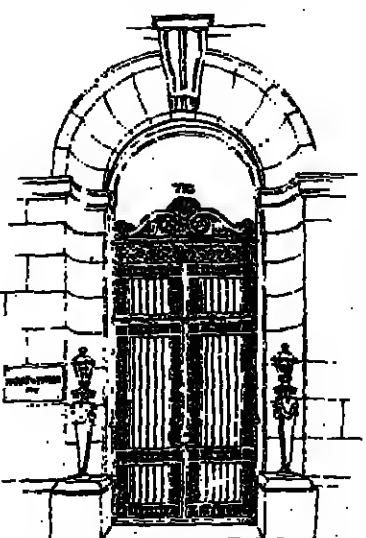
HARRY WINSTON

RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD

EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

August 8 to August 12 from 5 p.m.

HOTEL DE PARIS MONTE-CARLO



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

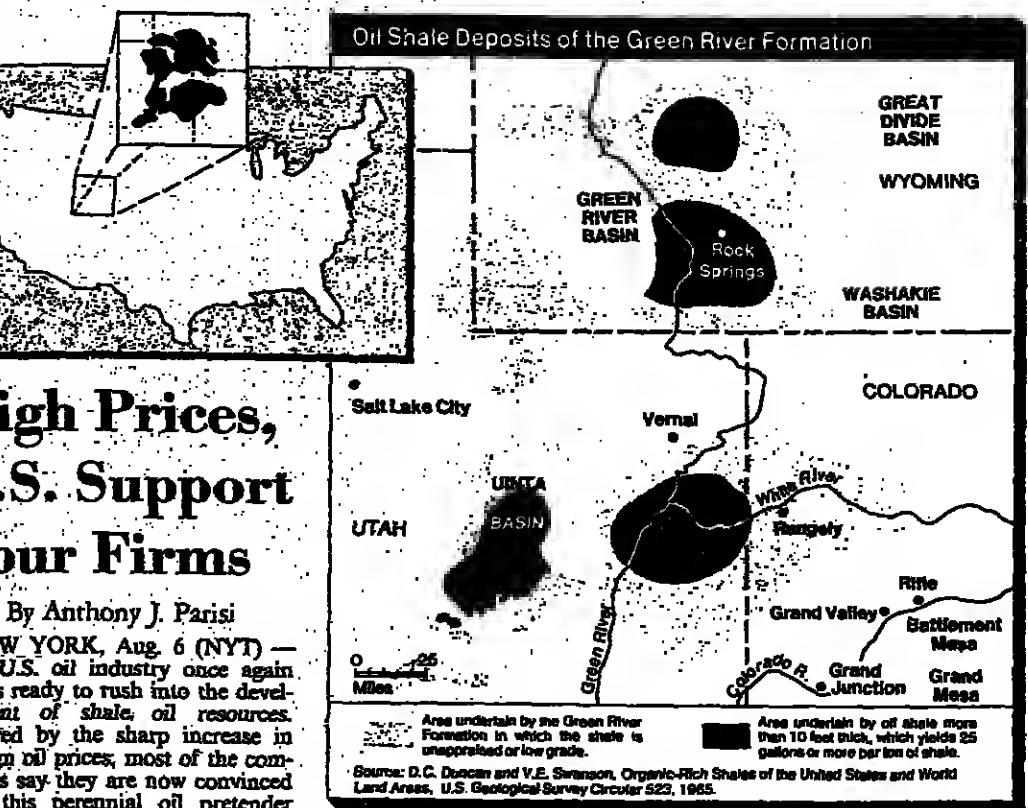
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**FOR A
MAXIMUM
RETURN
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TIME
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International Herald Tribune
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.S. Oilmen Get Ready to Try Shale Again



High Prices, S. Support Pur Firms

By Anthony J. Parisi
NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT) — U.S. oil companies are ready to rush into the development of shale oil resources, urged by the sharp increase in oil prices, most of the companies say they are now convinced this perennial oil pretender is a practical substitute for imported oil.

Half dozen pilot projects are in the way, and with a variety of government supports now available, including those in the new synthetic fuels legislation, industry says additional efforts may be made. Estimates of U.S. shale oil reserves run into the trillions of barrels, and enthusiasts say perhaps a billion barrels of the total might be recovered. That is more than twice the proven oil reserves of the United States independent in many years.

Pot of Gold
It's like the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, this treasure of oil in the past always remained just out of reach.

People have known for a century the shale deposits of Colorado and Wyoming are loaded with a substance called kerogen that is a low-grade form of crude oil. Heated after World War I, it seemed as if conventional shale oil was running out, some 200 companies hurriedly organized to develop these deposits. They were under-estimated, however, by the discovery of prolific East Texas oilfields.

Plans to exploit shale oil were again in the 1960s, when dependence on foreign supplies was beginning to mount. Six years ago, when the world price of oil suddenly quadrupled to more than \$10 a barrel, a lot of excitement was again kindled. The oil industry promptly closed to a half a billion dollars in when the companies calculated the cost of their ambitious development plans, they concluded shale was still prohibitive.

New Hope
Now the world price of oil has dropped again, this time to about a barrel. That, plus the tax credit on guarantees and other financial props offered by Washington, stirred hopes anew.

Occidental has spent more than \$100 million of its own money and \$30 million in federal funds trying to perfect an innovative, underground method of recovering shale oil at an experimental site in Logan, Wash. Although the production schedule has repeatedly slipped and the cost estimates have steadily risen, the company does seem further along than anyone else.

The latest calculations, Mr. Hammer said, indicated that Occidental could profitably produce the oil for less than \$25 a barrel. He added that he now thought commercial operation would begin in 1984 or 1985 and reach full production by 1988, although some outsiders remain doubtful.

Cranking Up
Meanwhile, competitors that had wound down their programs after the burst of enthusiasm in the mid-1970s are cranking them up again. And companies that had never seemed tempted before have jumped in, including Exxon, the biggest oil concern of all.

"We think shale oil is competitive with imported oil today," said Samuel Vastola, manager of corporate planning for Exxon's domestic affiliate.

In May, Exxon paid Atlantic Richfield \$300 million in cash, and committed up to \$100 million more, for Arco's 60-percent interest in the Colony project outside Grand Valley, Colo. The other 40 percent is held by the Tosco Corp., which has had a pilot plant at the site since the early 1960s.

Exxon and Tosco have started advanced engineering and design work for a facility capable of producing 46,000 barrels of shale oil a day. Within two years, Mr. Vastola said, Exxon will make a final decision on whether to proceed with the enormous investment required.

\$2 Billion
These days, most estimates for the cost of a full-size facility run in the \$2-billion range. That is 10 times what the companies were projecting in the early 1970s and at least twice what they figured out when they shelved their plans several years ago.

Some in the industry think the cost escalation is still not over. "We're talking about a project that could wind up costing \$5 billion to \$6 billion by the end of 1983," cautioned Roger Loper, president of Chevron Oil Shale, a unit of Standard Oil of California that is contemplating a 50,000-barrel-a-day facility. That, he noted, is roughly one-third of the parent company's total assets.

A lot of spear-shaking and saber-rattling goes on about how shale is now clearly economical, Mr. Loper said. "It's absolute balderdash. Nobody has proved we can do this, and a lot of blood, sweat and tears have to come down the river and go over the dam before we can be sure."

The staggering cost estimates reflect the grand scale inherent in shale oil recovery. Some plans call for open-pit mines twice the size of anything the mining industry has ever attempted. The shale would be scooped up, crushed and heated in a pressurized vessel called a retort. The kerogen would melt into a form

would begin providing flights between the United States and China almost immediately.

The Chinese were reportedly assured that if they signed the contract, TWA would make sure the proper U.S. approvals would be given within 10 days, one source said. The president's approval would be required for such an agreement, along with a special exemption from the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Water Consumption

The process would consume large amounts of water, which is often in short supply in shale oil regions, and pose waste disposal problems on an unprecedented scale. Since the rock would expand by one-fifth or so, the spent shale would be greater in volume than the craters it came from. After refilling and reclaiming the mines, the companies would still have to devise some way to discard the huge quantities that remained.

Noting these and other problems, the Office of Technology Assessment, an arm of Congress, concluded in a recent report that developing a capacity of more than 500,000 barrels a day by 1990 "would entail significant technological, economic, environmental and social risks."

Although the report generally supports a shale oil industry, it falls well short of the bullish stance taken by Exxon in a recent, highly publicized paper on the long-range role of synthetic fuels.

In it, Exxon concluded that, three decades from now, the United States would need 8 million barrels of shale oil a day. To reach that goal, Exxon said, it would be worthwhile to divert water from the Missouri and other Western rivers to the parched shale lands.

"The resource base would support that much production," co-ordinated Philip Robinson, one of the authors of the agency report. "But what Exxon fails to realize is that existing environmental laws will limit shale oil production to between 1 and 1.5 million barrels a day. And if you got around that problem, 8 million barrels a day would result in massive, unacceptable upheavals in the local communities, even if you phased the plants in over 30 years."

Mr. Robinson takes a more guarded view of the economics of shale oil than most companies. According to his analysis, the oil would have to sell for an average of \$48 a barrel, in 1979 dollars, for the next 22 years to give a 12-percent return on investment, and this assumes a 50,000-barrel-a-day plant would cost only \$1.7 billion. For a 15-percent return — the figure the companies say they need to justify the big risk — he estimates the break-even price at \$62.

Kuwait Butane Down

KUWAIT, Aug. 6 (AP) — Kuwait has reduced the price of its butane gas exports for the second time in less than a month, from \$322 (previously \$332) to \$312 per ton retroactive to Aug. 1, the official Kuwait news agency said today. Propane is unchanged at \$318.

London Metals Market

	Aug 6, 1980	Aug 5, 1980	Aug 4, 1980
Copper wire bars:			
Spot	98.00	97.00	97.00
3 months	97.00	96.00	96.00
Coldest spot	97.00	96.00	96.00
3 months	96.00	95.00	95.00
3 months	95.00	94.00	94.00
3 months	94.00	93.00	93.00
3 months	93.00	92.00	92.00
3 months	92.00	91.00	91.00
3 months	91.00	90.00	90.00
3 months	90.00	89.00	89.00
3 months	89.00	88.00	88.00
3 months	88.00	87.00	87.00
3 months	87.00	86.00	86.00
3 months	86.00	85.00	85.00
3 months	85.00	84.00	84.00
3 months	84.00	83.00	83.00
3 months	83.00	82.00	82.00
3 months	82.00	81.00	81.00
3 months	81.00	80.00	80.00
3 months	80.00	79.00	79.00
3 months	79.00	78.00	78.00
3 months	78.00	77.00	77.00
3 months	77.00	76.00	76.00
3 months	76.00	75.00	75.00
3 months	75.00	74.00	74.00
3 months	74.00	73.00	73.00
3 months	73.00	72.00	72.00
3 months	72.00	71.00	71.00
3 months	71.00	70.00	70.00
3 months	70.00	69.00	69.00
3 months	69.00	68.00	68.00
3 months	68.00	67.00	67.00
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3 months	49.00	48.00	48.00
3 months	48.00	47.00	47.00
3 months	47.00	46.00	46.00
3 months	46.00	45.00	45.00
3 months	45.00	44.00	44.00
3 months	44.00	43.00	43.00
3 months	43.00	42.00	42.00
3 months	42.00	41.00	41.00
3 months	41.00	40.00	40.00
3 months	40.00	39.00	39.00
3 months	39.00	38.00	38.00
3 months	38.00	37.00	37.00
3 months	37.00	36.00	36.00
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3 months	8.00	7.00	7.00
3 months	7.00	6.00	6.00
3 months	6.00	5.00	5.00
3 months	5.00	4.00	4.00
3 months	4.00	3.00	3.00
3 months	3.00	2.00	2.00
3 months	2.00	1.00	1.00
3 months	1.00	0.00	0.00
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3 months	-40.00	-41.00	-41.00
3 months	-41.00	-42.00	-42.00
3 months	-42.00	-43.00	-43.00
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3 months	-44.00	-45.00	-45.00
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3 months	-91.00	-92.00	-92.00
3 months	-92.00	-93.00	-93.00
3 months	-93.00	-94.00	-94.00
3 months	-94.00	-95.00	-95.00
3 months	-95.00	-96.00	-96.00
3 months	-96.00	-97.00	-97.00
3 months	-97.00	-98.00	-98.00
3 months	-98.00	-99.00	-99.00
3 months	-99.00	-100.00	-100.00

London Commodities

	High	Low	Closed (Bid-Accept)	Previos (Close)
SUGAR				
Aug	333.50	325.00	326.00	327.50
Oct	335.00	345.00	327.00	347.75
Dec	335.00	345.00	327.00	334.00
COFFEE				
Aug	92	90	90	91
Sep	98	97 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Oct	1,029	1,015	1,026	1,027
Nov	1,049	1,035	1,042	1,043
Dec	1,069	1,055	1,062	1,063
Jan	1,089	1,075	1,082	1,083
Feb	1,109	1,095	1,102	1,103
Mar	1,129	1,115	1,122	1,123
Apr	1,149	1,135	1,142	1,143
May	1,169	1,155	1,162	1,163
Jun	1,189	1,175	1,182	1,183
Jul	1,209	1,195	1,202	1,203
Aug	1,229	1,215	1,222	1,223
SUGAR				
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Oct	335.00	345.00	327.00	347.75
Dec	335.00	345.00	327.00	334.00
COFFEE				
Aug	92	90	90	91
Sep	98	97 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Oct	1,029	1,015	1,026	1,027
Nov	1,049	1,035	1,042	1,043
Dec	1,069	1,055	1,062	1,063
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COFFEE				
Aug	92	90	90	91
Sep	98	97 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Oct	1,029	1,015	1,026	1,027
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May	1,169	1,155	1,162	1,163
Jun	1,189	1,175	1,182	1,183
Jul	1,209	1,195	1,202	1,203
Aug	1,229	1,215	1,222	1,223

U.S. Commodity Prices

	High	Low	Close	Chg
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Apr		20426		20440	
Est. sales 3,021; sales Tues 1,257					
Total open interest Tues 3,577; off 247					
Net change quoted in points, 1 point up					
0.000001					
SWISS FRANC; per 100 francs					
Apr	418	417	418	419	
Dec	420	419	420	421	
Jan	422	421	422	423	
Feb	424	423	424	425	
Mar	426	425	426	427	
Est.	440				
Est. sales 3,474; sales Tues 1,394, off 200					
Total open interest Tues 3,994; off 200					
Net change quoted in points, 1 point up					
0.000001					
New York Futures					
August 6, 1960					
	Open	High	Low	Close	
GROUND WHITE POTATOES					
12,000 lbs. contracts per lb.					
Apr	8.86	8.94	8.85	8.87	
Dec	8.90	8.98	8.89	8.91	
Jan	9.00	9.08	8.99	9.01	
Feb	9.10	9.18	9.09	9.11	
Mar	9.20	9.28	9.19	9.21	
Est.	9.40				
Est. sales 2,478; sales Tues 2,291					
Total open interest Tues 12,738; off 519					
COFFEES					
12,000 lbs. contracts per lb.					
Apr	150.00	150.00	149.50	149.50	
Dec	151.00	152.00	150.50	151.00	
Jan	152.00	153.00	151.50	152.00	
Feb	153.00	154.00	152.50	153.00	
Mar	154.00	155.00	153.50	154.00	
Est.	155.00				
Est. sales 4,204; sales Tues 1,697					
Total open interest Tues 1,697; off 26					
SUGAR NO. 11					
12,000 lbs. contracts per lb.					
Apr	24.24	24.24	24.20	24.20	
Dec	24.24	24.24	24.20	24.20	
Jan	24.24	24.24	24.20	24.20	
Feb	24.24	24.24	24.20	24.20	
Mar	24.24	24.24	24.20	24.20	
Est.	24.24				
Est. sales 13,200; sales Tues 1,600					
Total open interest Tues 6,240; off 16					
COCCA					
12,000 lbs. contracts per lb.					
Apr	23.52	23.52	23.50	23.50	
Dec	23.52	23.52	23.50	23.50	
Jan	23.52	23.52	23.50	23.50	
Feb	23.52	23.52	23.50	23.50	
Mar	23.52	23.52	23.50	23.50	
Est.	23.52				
Est. sales 771; sales Tues 1,371					
Total open interest Tues 5,771; off 20					
RANGE HUNCH					
12,000 lbs. contracts per lb.					
Apr	92.10	92.70	92.60	92.60	
Dec	92.10	92.70	92.60	92.60	
Jan	92.10	92.70	92.60	92.60	
Feb	92.10	92.70	92.60	92.60	
Mar	92.10	92.70	92.60	92.60	
Est.	92.10				
Est. sales 730; sales Tues 720					
Total open interest Tues 4,410; off 100					
OTTOM, LBS.					
12,000 lbs. contracts per lb.					
Apr	87.20	87.50	87.30	87.30	
Dec	87.20	87.50	87.30	87.30	
Jan	87.20	87.50	87.30	87.30	
Feb	87.20	87.50	87.30	87.30	
Mar	87.20	87.50	87.30	87.30	
Est.	87.20				

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LARGE PARIS BASED AUDIT FIRM SEEKS

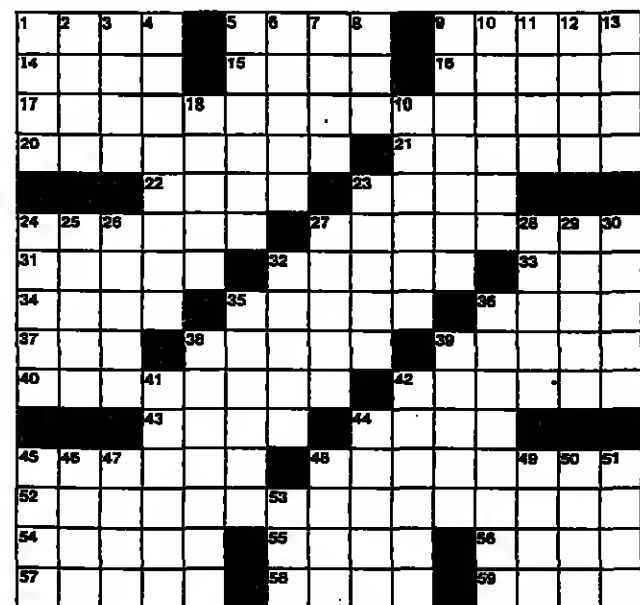
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MALE or FEMALE, for statutory and contractual audits.
Experience: 2 to 3 years in an Anglo-Saxon audit firm.
Essential good working knowledge audit firm of U.S.
and U.K. standards and regulations.
Fluent French and English.

Background:
"Enseignement Commercial Supérieur" or equivalent or University Degree.
"Certificat Supérieur de l'Expertise Comptable" or qualified as CPA or CA.
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CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 "Jack and the Beanstalk" theft
5 Humane org.
9 "Curmudgeon" in F.D.R.'s Cabinet
14 El Hadj—Bongo, President of Gabon
15 Follower of turkey or fox
16 Kitchen intruder
17 What Satan asked
20 Ciceroan collection
21 Engrossed
22 Brink
23 "Coffee, Tea, —": Baker and Jones
24 Place for a parade
27 Hedonist's quest
31 Like Williams' "Menagerie"
32 Jampen
33 Only, in Oldenburg
34 Vice principal
35 Kind of jury
36 Tennis term
- 37 Designer of Kennedy Library at Harvard
38 Hot under the collar
39 Lopez from Dallas
40 Span for angels or devils
42 Ryan's "A— Too Far"
43 —bucio, Italian dish
44 Plum for gin
45 —the public
46 Water sports
52 See 17 Across
54 Trolley track
55 Spades, e.g.
56 Opera that opens in Memphis
57 Item for Mary Cassatt
58 Brat's mouthwash
- 6 Sourpuss
7 Gear teeth
8 Decathlon participant: Abbr.
9 Epithet given Lou Gehrig
10 Legislative body of Spain or Portugal
11 Danny, Sammy or Stubby
12 A social sci.
13 Occult
16 Breeding place
19 "—will!"
23 Any pop song of Pop's day
24 Yawning
25 John—Lindsay
26 She was a lady
27 Nit-picking
28 Ruined
29 Feeling contrite
30 Banks of baseball fame
32 Former kin of NATO
35 Newgate, for one
36 Short songs for sopranos
38 Put in drop by drop
39 Priam's territory
41 Singer Milsap
42 Flowers of the madder family
44 Spoon
45 Off Broadway award
46 Aqua—
47 Christian and Caesarean
48 Here, to Hernando
49 Year in reign of Louis VI
50 Musical epilogue
51 Ginger follower
53 Loser to R.M.N. in 1972

Solution to Previous Puzzle

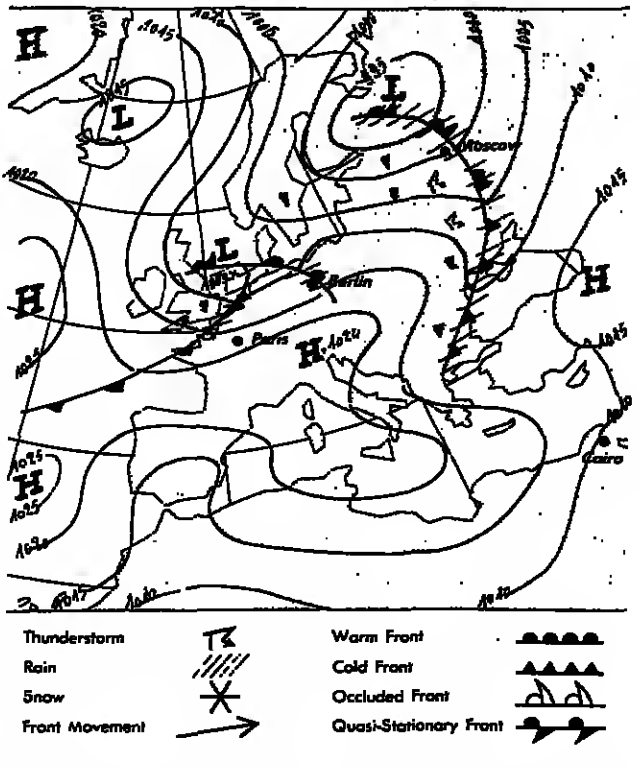
ONTIME LAD LAMB
TOLLER OLOTTIER
HOMIER OVERTIME
ESE KAKA ANDOR
RESP TAO DYE
ARMATURE TIE
LAYTIE TITMETER
ATTIMTIO DETIMTIE
JANOTING REESE
OOG TENEMENT
LAD DEO SOTS
OSCAR LUNDI TITP
TWO TIT TITMETER
TIMETZIOE SITIMIN
ONER PAID HONESTY

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F	
ALABAMA	72	77	Fair	MADRID	33	91
ALASKA	18	64	Cloudy	MILAN	31	88
ARIZONA	78	88	Fair	MONTREAL	34	73
ARKANSAS	78	88	Fair	MOSCOW	24	75
CALIFORNIA	78	91	Fair	MUNICH	23	73
CANADA	26	68	Showers	NEW YORK	28	82
COLORADO	19	64	Overcast	NICE	26	79
CONNECTICUT	33	91	Fog	OSLO	23	73
DELAWARE	27	77	Cloudy	PARIS	28	82
DENVER	27	81	Fair	PRAGUE	23	73
FLORIDA	18	64	Overcast	ROME	29	84
GEORGIA	27	81	Fog	SOFIA	31	88
HAWAII	13	55	Rain	STOCKHOLM	19	66
ILLINOIS	17	63	Overcast	TENNESSEE	39	102
INDIANA	16	61	Overcast	TEXAS	33	91
IOWA	16	61	Overcast	UTAH	30	86
KANSAS	23	77	Fair	VERMONT	35	95
KENTUCKY	19	64	Rain	VIRGINIA	27	81
LOUISIANA	20	68	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	32	90
MAINE	32	90	Fog	WASHINGTON	32	90
MARYLAND	38	88	Fog	ZURICH	24	75
MASSACHUSETTS	38	88	Fog			
MICHIGAN	29	84	Fair			
MINNESOTA	27	81	Fair			

(Yesterday's readings in U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon Thursday



Texas Bank Robber Just Wanted A Room of His Own — in Prison

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 6 (AP) — Santos Casarez Rios, 74 and alone, robbed a bank and then sat back to wait for police so he could die in federal prison, where his death would at least be noticed, a sheriff's sergeant says.

"He says he's got no one," Sgt. Manuel Benavides, who works in the Galveston County Jail, said yesterday.

Rios apparently spent a good deal of time planning the Monday robbery of the U.S. National Bank here, Sgt. Benavides said.

"He told me he had been wandering all over Texas lately, trying to commit a crime so he could be arrested," Sgt. Benavides said. "He wants to die in a federal prison, so he robbed a bank. He said he knew that was a federal offense."

A prosecutor said Rios has more than 20 aliases and has been arrested 50 times.

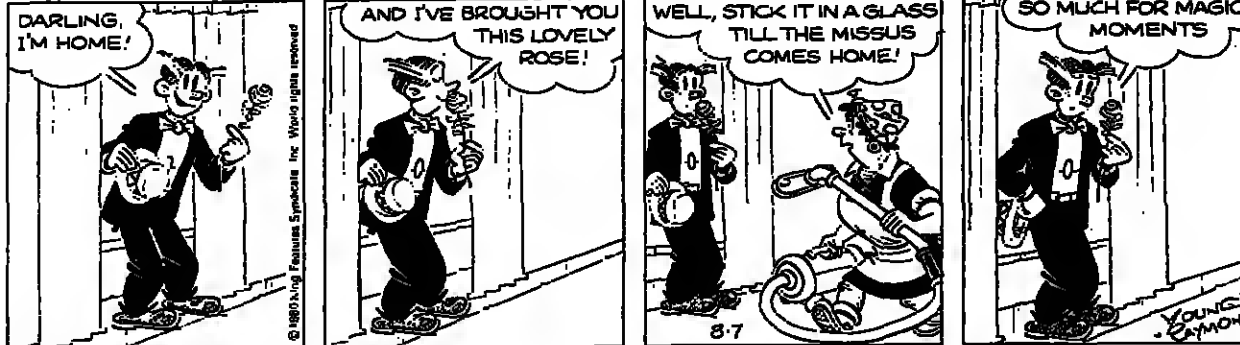
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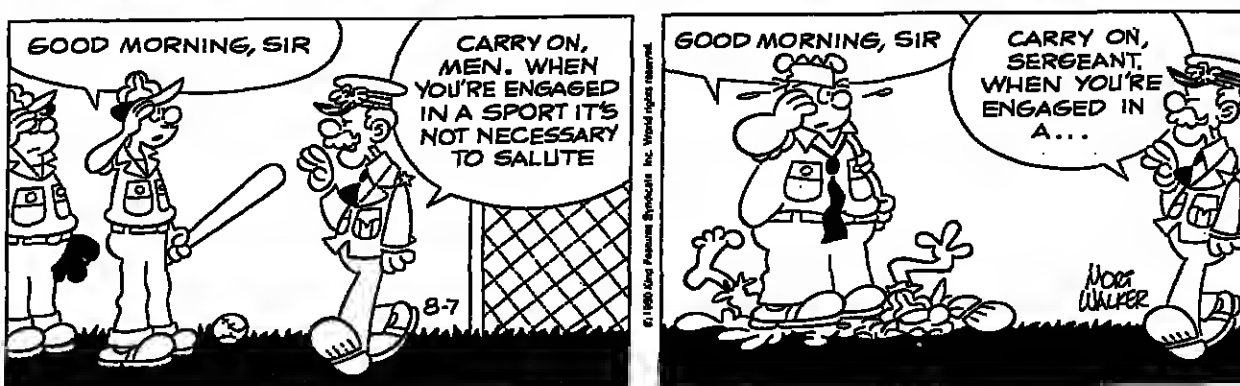
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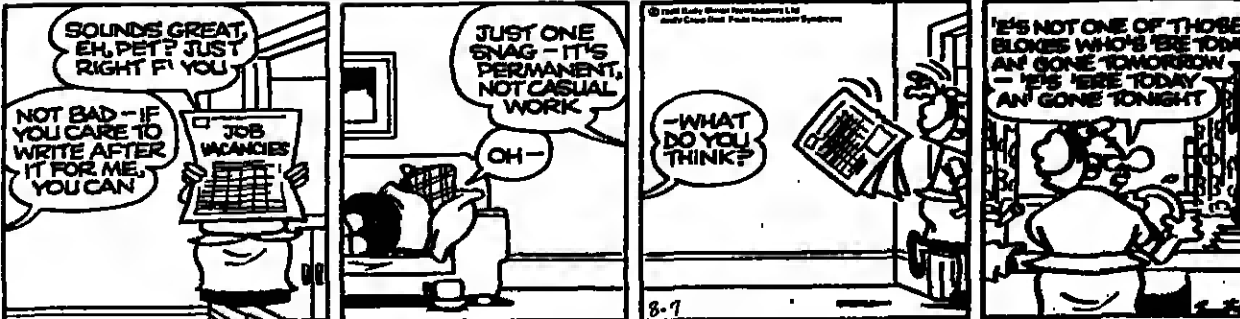
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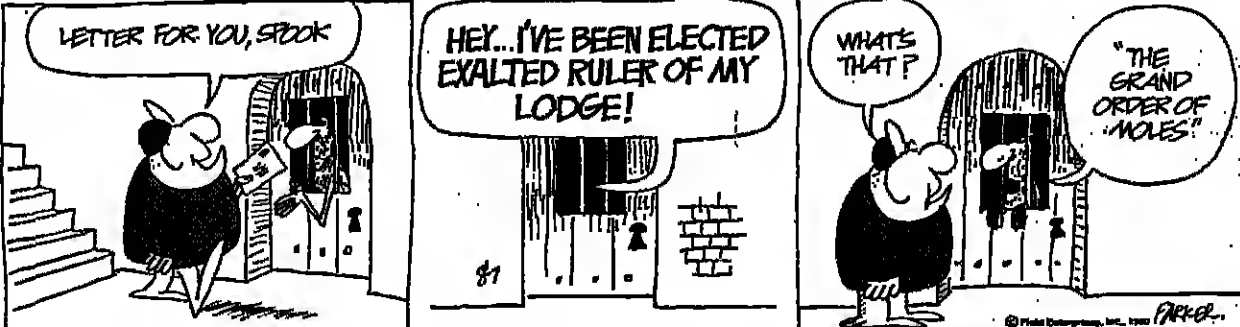
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B A I L E Y



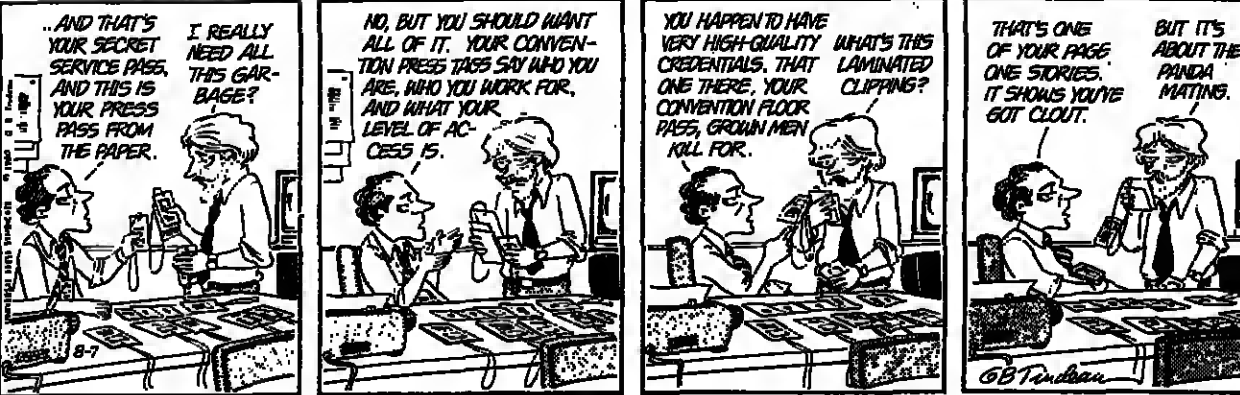
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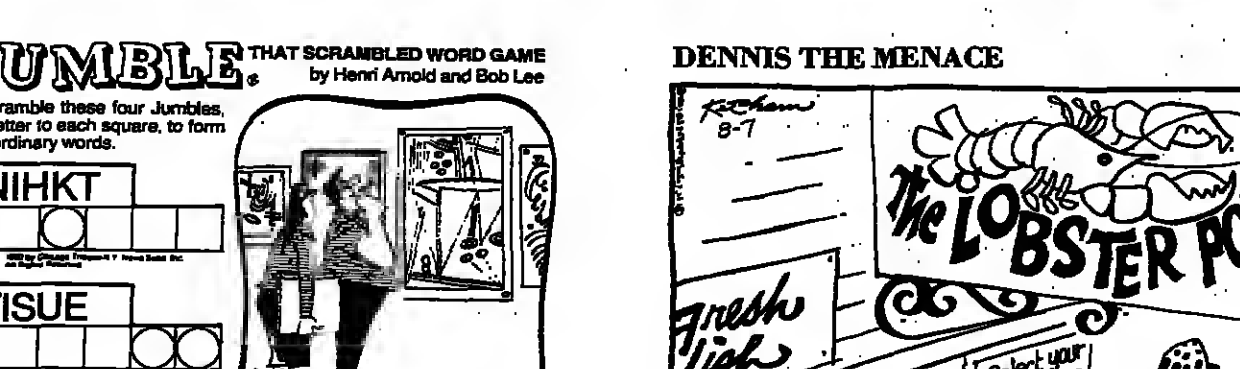
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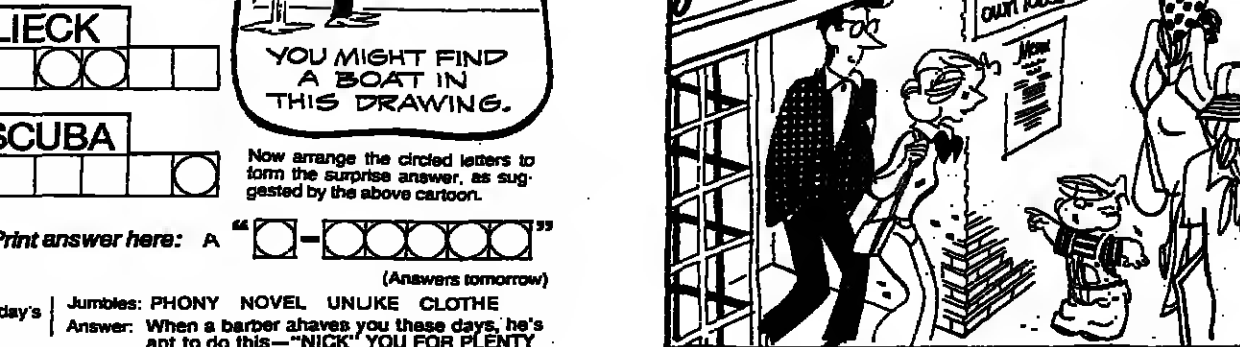
R E X



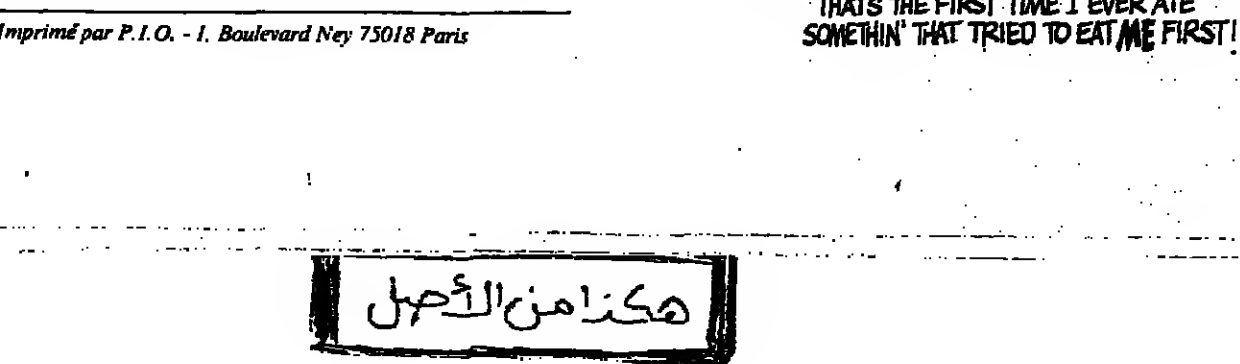
D O N E S B U R Y



J U M B L E



D E N N I S



BOOKS

THE TROUT AND THE FLY

A New Approach

By Brian Clarke and John Goddard. Nick Lyons/Doubleday.

Illustrated, 191 pp. \$20.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

COULD readers without the faintest interest in fishing possibly find enjoyment in "The Trout and the Fly: A New Approach," by Brian Clarke and John Goddard, two English experts on the fine art of deceiving certain subaqueous creatures with what they themselves like to refer to as "feathered concoctions on hooks"? I suspect that such readers could, and when I say this I don't have in mind only the book's crisp and witty prose, its wonderfully satisfying logic, and its several eloquent passages on why fishermen like to fish. For instance, "Most experienced fly-fishermen would agree that the moment of deception is the moment in the practice of their art: that the rise to the dry fly or the take to the nymph or wet fly is the one moment which provides them with the greatest satisfaction. The hunt and the stalk are exciting, but they are merely the precursors of the cast, the play and the landing can provide moments of excitement and triumph — but they are moments that are dependent upon the take. It is the deception that consummates the skills. And when the moment is achieved, many anglers are content to play the fish out, and then return it."

What the Trout Can't See

No, what I also have in mind is the book's extraordinary information on the world that the fish sees. It seems to me that not only fishermen, but anyone with curiosity about the natural world will be interested to learn what the authors have discovered through patient research, endless experiments, underwater photography and consultation with biologists and physicists; for instance, that what a trout sees (or what any fish sees, for that matter, but we are interested in trout) when it looks toward the surface of the water it lives in, consists of what the authors call the "mirror" and the "window."

The "window" is that circular area above the trout (how wide it is depends on the distance between the trout and the surface) through which the trout can see the outside world. Beyond this area, and surrounding the trout like the inside of a truncated bell-tent, lies the "mirror," or the reflection of what is beneath the surface of the water. What is significant here is that the trout can't see any object floating on the surface of the "mirror" portion of its visual field; only that part of the object which penetrates the surface film is visible to an un-

derwater eye looking at the "mirror." As that object — let us say it is a fly — floats from the "mirror" into the window, it becomes visible, of course. But in a curious way, because of the behavior of light rays striking the surface of water at an angle, the top of the floating object — or the wings of the fly — becomes visible to the fish before any other part of the object does, and it appears disembodied and at an exaggerated distance from the subsurface portion of the object. Only when the object moves completely into the "window" do the wings of a fly join its body and assume their normal proportions, like a gas flame under too much pressure "joining" the jet when the pressure is turned down.

Such news about underwater life may be of merely idle curiosity to the nonfishing reader (or maybe it's not even that; I am only guessing), but it is of enormous significance to fly-fishermen, who have always believed that the wings of the fly are of much importance to a trout. In fact, it's slightly unfair that just about anyone can get the information in this book simply by perusing its gin-clear text and feasting on its spectacular color photographs, when for the last two centuries or so it is fishermen who have been paying the price for ignorance of its contents.

But then I'd be lying if I claimed I wanted the book to be available only to fishermen. Actually, I want "The Trout and the Fly: A New Approach" to be available only to me — so I can have exclusive call on all the new practical techniques, from fly-tying to stalking fish, that Clarke and Goddard have evolved from their discoveries, and so I can beat everyone else to the biggest fish in the river. Of course, I'd put them back after I caught them, but the element of surprise would be gone, and the fish would be just a touch wiser of the new tricks the authors have come up with.

But alas, the book exists in great numbers, and as fishermen get word of it and start practicing and supplementing its techniques it's going to exist in even greater numbers. So I may as well admit publicly that if you are a fisherman, this book is probably going to change your life. And if you are not interested in fishing, you ought to buy it and give it to someone who is.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IT is now certain that the World Team Olympiad scheduled to start in Valkenburg, the Netherlands, Sept. 28 will be the biggest international bridge event of all time. In terms of the number of countries competing, it seems likely to set a record for any specific sport or recreational activity at a single time and place. (The Olympic Games and track and field meets would not fall within this definition.)

As of July 1, 53 countries had entered, and the final total was expected to reach 60. Twenty entries were from Europe, including three from behind the Iron Curtain. Four were from North America, eight from South America and five from Central America and the West Indies. Eleven were from Asia, three were from Africa and two from Australia.

The United States will probably be favored to score its first victory, but there will be many countries with the ability and experience to challenge for the title. Brazil, the defending champion, will be one of these if it brings its strongest team. Others will be Canada, Australia, Italy, France, Sweden, Britain and Poland.

One of the three Iron Curtain countries is Hungary, which could field a powerful team if it could call on enthusiasts from around the world. One of these is Peter Nagy of Montreal, who narrowly missed becoming world pair champion in 1978. On the diagramed deal from a national team championship, he found himself in a "hopeless" slam contract — and made it.

A response of two clubs to one diamond often creates problems, and did so here. Many North players would rebid two hearts, with the agreement that this is not a reverse, so it does not promise diamond length or additional values. Some would rebid two no-trump, lying slightly about the distribution.

North chose instead to lie about his diamond length, thinking this was the least evil, but this expedient turned out badly. Nagy as South, probed with two hearts, looking for no-trump if his partner could stop spades. He was in trouble when hearts were raised, and made another attempt to reach three no-trump by bidding three spades. North failed to read this obscure message, and the partnership wandered on to six hearts.

If West had been more successful than North in deciphering South's bidding, he would have led a spade to give the defense the first two tricks. When he led a trump, matters became complicated. South won with the heart ace in dummy, led to the club ace and ruffed a club high. A diamond to the king and another club ruff high established the clubs in the closed hand.

The two trump winners in the closed hand were cashed, and the favorable break allowed Nagy to run clubs, reaching this four-card ending:

On the last club West threw a diamond and North a spade. East was in trouble for if he gave up a diamond, he would be end played by a spade lead. He tried for salvation by throwing the spade ace, but Nagy led to the diamond ace and played a spade, scoring the last trick with the spade jack in his hand.

When East complained about his partner's failure to lead a spade he was asked to inspect the mote in his own eye. "You can beat it," pointed out West, "by the obvious play of throwing the spade ace and saving the queen." A true word, for in the ending East can then afford to throw a diamond on the last club.

West led the heart six.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid ding:

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

4 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass

5 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass

6 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass

Stone Wins 17th

Orioles Romp Past White Sox

ALTIMORE, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Roy Crowley's grand slam home run in the fifth inning last night won the Baltimore Orioles to a 5-2 victory over the Chicago White Sox and helped Steve Stone hit his 17th game.

Crowley's homer, his fifth of the season, was the third career grand slam, owned a bases-loaded single that sent Al Bumbry to tie the score, while the Sox came off rookie pitcher Lamar Hoyt (4-1).

Young DeCinces capped the Orioles' scoring with a homer, his 11th, in the eighth.

Stone, who has won 15 of his last 17 decisions, pitched seven innings in a three-run victory over the Sox.

Red Sox 3, Brewers 1

In Boston, rookie Dave Stapleton sparked a two-run eighth inning with a run-scoring single to lift Boston to a 3-1 triumph over Milwaukee. Glenn Hoffman started the eighth with a single off loser Mike Caldwell (9-8) and moved to second on a single by Gary Allen. Hoffman went to third on Rick Burleson's flyout and scored on Stapleton's liner to right.

A's 3, Twins 2

In Oakland, Calif., Jim Essian's single, his third hit of the game, scored Dave McKay from third base with the tie-breaking run to the Sox, winning the game. Oakland won 3-2 victory over Minnesota behind the three-hit pitching of Rick Langford.

Angels 5, Mariners 4

In Anaheim, Calif., pinch hitter Jason Thompson had a two-out, run-scoring single to cap a two-run eighth inning that lifted California to a 5-4 decision over Seattle.

Reds 9, Padres 2

In the National League, at Cincinnati, Dave Concepcion homered and Ken Griffey and Dan Driessen drove in two runs each as Cincinnati downed San Diego, 9-2.

Cubs 11, Pirates 3

In Chicago, Jerry Martinez hit two home runs and drove in four runs and Cliff Johnson and Bill Buckner each collected three hits, including bases-empty homers, to lead Chicago to an 11-3 victory over slumping Pittsburgh.

Expos 11, Mets 5

In Montreal, Gary Carter had four hits and Rodney Scott drove in four runs with a double and a triple to pace a 13-hit attack that carried Montreal to an 11-5 victory over New York.

Giants 9, Astros 3

In Houston, Mike Sadek knocked to three runs with two singles and Gary Lavelle pitched four scoreless innings in relief to spark San Francisco to a 9-3 victory over Houston.

Braves 6, Dodgers 4

In Atlanta, Glenn Hubbard's three-run homer in the bottom of the ninth inning capped a five-run rally with two out and all runners on base to lead Atlanta to a 6-4 victory over Los Angeles. Hubbard's sixth home run of the season came off Don Stanhouse (0-2), the Dodgers' third pitcher of the inning.

National League Standing in Vote To Use of DH

ATLANTA, Aug. 6 (AP) — The National League will vote today on a measure to allow the designated hitter rule, the Atlanta Journal reported today. The newspaper said at least 12 of the 12 clubs are firmly behind the proposal.

Seven teams must vote in favor of the rule to enact it, but the newspaper said its survey of team executives indicates four clubs are against the proposal while three are undecided.

The rule, rejected by the league in 1976, was placed on the agenda at the insistence of St. Louis Cardinals' manager, known as the DH, is used by the American League instead of having the pitcher bat.

The Journal said the five teams favoring use of designated hitters are the Cardinals, the Atlanta Braves, New York Mets, San Diego Padres and Houston Astros. Certain "no" votes were cast for the Chicago Cubs, Cincinnati Reds, Philadelphia Phillies and Pittsburgh Pirates.

The Los Angeles Dodgers, San Francisco Giants and Montreal Expos are undecided about the proposal, the Journal said.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	51	45	.529	0
San Diego	47	52	.475	4 1/2
Los Angeles	46	53	.463	5 1/2
Philadelphia	45	54	.450	6 1/2
St. Louis	44	55	.444	7 1/2
San Francisco	43	56	.435	8 1/2
Montreal	42	57	.426	9 1/2
Chicago	41	58	.415	10 1/2
San Francisco	40	59	.408	11 1/2
Los Angeles	39	60	.396	12 1/2

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	51	45	.529	0
Baltimore	47	52	.475	4 1/2
Los Angeles	46	53	.463	5 1/2
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Bryant Out of Hospital

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Aug. 6 (AP) — Bear Bryant, the 66-year-old coach of the University of Alabama football team, left a hospital yesterday after nine days of treatment after he complained of feeling light-headed. Tests showed nothing wrong.

Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	51	45	.529	0
San Diego	47	52	.475	4 1/2
Los Angeles	46	53	.463	5 1/2
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Mike Edwards of the Oakland A's dives safe into third base as John Castino of the Minnesota Twins tries to put on the tag under the examination of the umpire.

British Yacht Under Challenge

From Agency Dispatches

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 6 — The Yacht Club d'Huyeres, the official challenger for the America's Cup yacht racing trophy, said here yesterday it questioned the legitimacy of the British entry, Lionheart, because of the yacht's novel bendy mast.

Bruno Bich — a club spokesman and the son of Baron Marcel Bich, who owns a competing 12-meter yacht, France 3 — said the mast made it unclear whether Lionheart "is actually a 12-meter." The mast, he said, gives Lionheart "a lot more sail than any other 12-meter to Newport."

Since sails are a yacht's engine, Lionheart would have an obvious advantage over the other contenders. The mast is also said to give the British an edge in controlling sail shape — a critical difference in yacht racing.

Strict Specifications

"We don't want a boat which we aren't sure is a 12-meter to end up being the challenger," said Bich. A yacht must conform to a strict set of specifications to be certified as a 12-meter.

Bich said Lionheart, the first America's Cup entry from Britain in 16 years, had been certified as a 12-meter by two of three members of the Cup's international measurement committee.

The Yacht Club d'Huyeres said it would continue to gather facts before filing a formal challenge to the British entry.

The four foreign yachts hoping to challenge for the America's Cup were stopped by light winds that forced cancellation of the races yesterday as they began their sailing trials on fog-shrouded Rhode Island Sound.

Trials in August

Lionheart was paired with Australia, the unsuccessful challenger three years ago. Sverige of Sweden was matched against France 3.

The foreign boats will compete in three sets of trials this month and the 12-meter with the best record will meet the U.S. defender in the final series beginning Sept. 16.

The three U.S. boats — Courageous, Freedom and Clipper — finished their second set of trials July 29 and do not compete again until the start of selection trials Aug. 19.

Lionheart and Australia opened the first race Tuesday in southwestern breezes of five to six knots. Australia, with Jim Hardy at the

helm, had a seven-second advantage at the start, but was trailing Lionheart by nearly a minute at the end of the first leg.

Shipper John Oakley steered the black-hulled English yacht to a gap of 9:38 lead at the end of the second leg, when the two yachts exceeded the time limit allowed under the racing rules and the match was abandoned.

The Sverige-France 3 race ran afloat of the same rule a few minutes later. France 3 held an eight-second

edge at the start, lengthened the margin to 1:40 at the windward mark and 3:08 at the second mark when the race was canceled.

The rules require yachts to complete three legs of a race within 80 minutes. The foreign boats had completed only two legs with about 90 minutes elapsed.

The same pairings were to be used to today's opening races as the foreign trials continue. The results of yesterday's matches will not be counted.

Used What He Had

Chuck wasn't a big man as athletes go, but he knew how to use his muscles. A trim 185 pounds on a 6-foot chassis, he had yellow hair, pale blue eyes, freckles and a lazily lovely left-handed swing. There is no truth to the story that Philadelphia newspapers kept a headline standing to type: "Klein Hits 3 As Phillies Lose." Chuck never hit three home runs in a game but on July 10, 1936, he hit four. Chances are the Phils lost that day, too.

The rap against Klein, and probably the obstacle that delayed him on the road to Cooperstown, was the fact that he had his best years in a memorable home of horrors named Baker Bowl. It was felt that Lady Godiva could hit 354 with 27 home runs in that chimney play-ground, with or without spikes. It might be exaggerating to say that the outfield walls cast a shadow across the infield, but if the right-fielder had eaten onions at lunch, the second baseman knew it.

The towering right-field wall was given over entirely to a bright orange sign announcing that the Phillies used Lifebuoy soap, which to those days advertised its deodorizing properties. "And they still stink," proper Philadelphians said indulgently.

Same Old Green

A wire fence screened off the bleachers to left-field where several hundred gamblers sat every day. Under a big sign reading "No Betting," they bet on the game in front of them, other games around the majors and the individual performances of hitters and pitchers. How they survived a season was a mystery, for the same faces were there

The yacht France 3 lies becalmed in fog off Newport, R.I., during trials to select a challenger for the America's Cup.

Boycotting Athletes Win Some Revenge

ROME, Aug. 6 (AP) — Track and field athletes who boycotted the Olympics to protest the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan enjoyed a consolation prize here last night by beating Moscow gold-medal performers at an international meet.

The Golden Gala meet came just two days after the Olympics and was billed as a chance for representatives of boycotting countries to show what they could do against the Olympians.

"We all want to prove ourselves to athletes in each country around the world," said Nat Page, a U.S. high jumper. He finished fourth in his event behind the German

sweep led by Dietmar Moegenburg, who cleared 7 feet, 6 1/2 inches. The West Germans also boycotted the Summer Games, as did the Kenyans and Canadians who did well here.

Among the U.S. competitors, Edwin Moses in the 400-meter hurdles, Stan Floyd in the 100-meter dash and Ben Plucknett to the discus throw all bettered the marks that had won Olympic gold.

Moses, who holds the world record of 47.13 seconds to his event, ran a slow 48.51 and said afterward he felt "ragged" from lack of practice. His time was still almost a fifth of a second faster than the 48.70 that triumphed in Moscow for Volker Beck of East Germany.

"I definitely expected to win if I'd been in Moscow," Moses said. "My result here was better than the Olympic final, so what else can I say?"

Moses led an American sweep. James Walker was second to 48.82 and David Lee was third to 49.67.

Floyd also led a U.S. sweep in the 100 meters, where he is unbeaten this year. He was clocked to 10.20 seconds, setting a record for the Olympic Stadium here. Carl Lewis placed second in 10.23 and Mel Latany was third in 10.25. Alan Wells won the Moscow race to 10.25.

Better than Russian

Plucknett upset Mac Wilkins, another American, in the discus, 219 feet 9 1/2 inches to 218-6. Plucknett surpassed the 218-7 1/2 that won in Moscow for Viktor Raschupkin of the Soviet Union.

While the Americans were beating Olympic times and distances, the West Germans defeated two Olympic champions who competed.

Karl-Hans Riehm won the hammer throw with a mark of 265-0. That beat the 264-3 that won in Moscow for the Soviet gold medalist, although it fell short of his Moscow world record throw of 268-4.

Kip Rono of Kenya wins the 3,000-meter steeplechase in Rome.

Red Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT) — Ted Williams has mellowed but not it is gratifying to note, to the point of going over the top and go. Accepting induction into the Baseball Hall of Fame for his late employer, Tom Yawkey, Theodore Samuel couldn't resist the temptation to sink a small barb into his old sparring partner of the press.

"You," he told Duke Snider, another inductee, "are the perfect example of what I always said about the writers. They don't always know everything they think they know. They were 10 years late to getting you here."

As he sometimes was in his spats with the literary set during his playing days, Ted was dead right.

Another Question

Still, how about Chuck Klein, whom the veterans' committee chose along with Yawkey? Here is a guy who batted .320 over 17 years with 300 home runs and 1,201 runs batted in, and they kept him waiting for 30 years.

Like most players who enjoyed tennis, Chuck compiled figures as a rookie and as a declining veteran that dimmed his lifetime averages. Rank him over 10 consecutive seasons from 1923 through 1938, and he shows a batting average of .334, with averages of 27 home runs, 104 runs scored and 107 runs batted in.

There were individual seasons he enjoyed thoroughly, like 1930 when he batted .386 and knocked in 170 runs but didn't lead the league in either category because Bill Terry hit .401 and Hack Wilson drove home 190 runs.

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Baker Bowl, Back Then

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT) — Ted Williams has mellowed but not it is gratifying to note, to the point of going over the top and go. Accepting induction into the Baseball Hall of Fame for his late employer, Tom Yawkey, Theodore Samuel couldn't resist the temptation to sink a small barb into his old sparring partner of the press.

"You," he told Duke Snider, another inductee, "

